PROGRESSIVE COURSE IN SPELLING

COMPLETE

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THE PROGRESSIVE COURSE

IN

SPELLING

IN TWO PARTS

BY

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I TELL you earnestly, you must get into the habit of looking intensely at words, assuring yourself of their meaning, syllable by syllable, nay, letter by letter. . . .

A well-educated gentleman may not know many languages, may not be able to speak any but his own, may have read very few books; but whatever language he knows, he knows precisely; whatever word he pronounces, he pronounces rightly.

Let the accent of words be watched, and closely; let their meaning be watched more closely still.

— JOHN RUSKIN.

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PROGRESSIVE SPELLING.

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PREFACE

In recent years the study of English has received more attention in high schools and colleges than ever before. In some public schools, however, there has been a tendency to neglect or slight such fundamental phases of English work as *spelling* and *pronunciation* by making them simply *incidental* to other studies. As a result, business men who employ pupils from the grammar-school grades find many poorly equipped in spelling, and high-school instructors complain that many students, for the same cause, are not well prepared for their work.

The "Progressive Course in Spelling" has been prepared with the hope that its use would awaken an interest in and encourage the study of words. Attention is invited to the *grading* and *grouping* of its contents.

1. **As to Grading.** Each of the Two Parts is planned to cover the work of three years, or three grades. The vocabulary of each Part has been selected from the textbooks used in the several grades and also from other sources, so that it includes the words *necessarily* used by the pupil both in and out of school, and **the order of their presentation is in harmony with his advancement.**

2. **As to Grouping.** The arrangement of the vocabulary is such as to provide for the study of **related words.** The exercises include: (*a*) words *phonetically* arranged; (*b*) words *topically* arranged; (*c*) drills on *grammatical forms, prefixes, suffixes, synonyms, homophones,* etc.

Besides furnishing a great variety of exercises on these topics, the "Progressive Course" indicates both **accent** and **syllabication,** and employs a system of diacritical markings by which **the pupil is rendered self-helpful in acquiring a correct pronunciation.**

SYLLABLES AND ACCENT

A **syllable** is a word, or the part of a word, that is uttered by one impulse of the voice.

A **monosyllable** is a word of one syllable; a **dissyllable** is a word of two, a **trisyllable** of three, and a **polysyllable** of four or more syllables.

Accent is the greater force or stress of voice which distinguishes one syllable from another syllable of the same word.

In the word-columns of this book each accented syllable is indicated by placing the mark of accent (′) to the right and a little above it. Many words of three or more syllables have two syllables accented, thus: *in′tro-duce′*, *in′vi ta′tion*. The greater stress, or **primary** accent, is indicated by the heavier accent mark; the weaker stress, or **secondary** accent, is shown by the lighter mark.

WORDS CLASSIFIED

A **primitive**, or **root-word**, is one not derived from any other word of the language; as, *go*, *man*, *boy*. Two or more root-words combined may form **compound** words; as, *workman*. Some compound words are written with the hyphen; as, *to-day*, *forget-me-not*.

A **derivative** word is one formed from a primitive by changing it internally, or by adding a **prefix** or **suffix**; as, *men*, *unmanly*.

Synonyms are words of the same or similar meaning; as, *royal*, *kingly*. **Antonyms** are words of opposite meaning; as, *life*, *death*.

Homophones are words of the same sound, but different in spelling and meaning; as, *see*, *sea*; *bin*, *been*.

Homographs are words of the same sound and spelling, but differing in meaning; as the noun *bear* and the verb *bear*; or *pound*, meaning *to strike*, *an inclosure*, *a weight*.

SOUNDS AND SYMBOLS

All *spoken* words are composed of simple or **elementary sounds.**

A **vocal** is an elementary sound made of pure voice or tone; as the sound of *a* in *ate.*

A **diphthong** is the union of two vocals in one syllable; as *ou* in *out* or *oi* in *oil.*

A **subvocal** or **voiced consonant** is an elementary sound made of voice and breath united; as the sounds of *m* and *n* in *man.*

An **aspirate** or **voiceless consonant** is an elementary sound made of pure breath; as the sounds of *t* and *p* in *top.*

The letters that represent vocals are called **vowels.** The regular vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*.

The other letters of the alphabet are **consonants.**

Since there are some *forty-five* elementary sounds in the English language, and only *twenty-six* letters in the alphabet, some letters must represent more than one sound.

A **digraph** is a group of two vowels or two consonants representing one elementary sound, as *ea* in *head*, or *th* in *bath.*

To provide a symbol for each elementary sound, **diacritical marks** are used with each vowel and also with the consonants *c*, *g*, *n*, *s*, *th*, and *x*.

TABLE OF DIACRITICAL MARKS

MARKS	NAMES	SYMBOLS	MARKS	NAMES	SYMBOLS
¯	Macron	ā	~	Tilde (tĭl′dĕ) . .	ĕ
˘	Breve	ă	‗	Lower bar . . .	n̲
^	Circumflex . . .	â	⊥	Suspended bar .	s̱
˘^	Breve-circumflex .	ŏ	–	Transverse bar .	e
¨	Dots above . . .	ä	ʒ	Cedilla	ç
¨	Dots below . . .	a̤	⊥	Modified macron .	ā
·	Dot above . . .	ȧ	⌒	Inverted breve .	a̯
.	Dot below . . .	ạ	‿	Tie bar . .	d‿ŭ, t‿û

For all the uses of these marks, see the two following pages.

GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

TABLE OF ACCENTED VOCALS

	SYMBOLS		SYMBOLS
Long *a* . .	*as in* ate, ā	Long *o* . .	*as in* old, ō
Short *a* . .	" at, ă	Short *o* . .	" on, ŏ
Medial *a* . .	" ask, å	Medial *o* .	" soft, ǒ
Italian *a* . .	" arm, ä	Broad *o* . .	" orb, ô
Flat *a* . . .	" air, â	Long *oo* . .	" boot, o͞o
Long *e* . .	" eat, ē	Short *oo* . .	" foot, o͝o
Short *e* . .	" end, ĕ	Long *u* . .	" use, ū
Long *i* . .	" ice, ī	Short *u* . .	" up, ŭ
Short *i* . .	" it, ĭ	Circumflex *u*	" urn, û

DIPHTHONGS: oi *in* oil = oy *in* boy
ou *in* out = ow *in* cow.

EQUIVALENTS OF ACCENTED VOCALS

ạ . . .	*as in* what = ŏ	ȯ . .	*as in* sȯn = ŭ
a̤ (broad) .	" a̤ll = ô	o̤ . .	" do̤ = o͞o
ê (before *r*)	" whêre = â	ọ . .	" wọlf = o͝o
e̱ . . .	" the̱y = ā	u̱ . .	" rule = o͞o
ẽ (tilde) .	" fẽrn = û	u̇ . .	" fu̇ll = o͝o
ï . . .	" valïse = ē	ȳ . .	" mȳ = ī
ĩ (tilde) .	" gĩrl = û	y̆ . .	" sy̆stem = ĭ
õ . . .	" wõrk = û	ỹ . .	" mỹrtle = û

VOCALS IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES

MODIFIED LONG VOWELS: å *in* li′brå ry, ê *in* ê vent′, ô *in* pô et′ic, û *in* û nite′.

OBSCURE SHORT AND MEDIAL VOWELS: *as in* fi′na̤l, si′le̤nt, co̤n trol′, sṳb mit′, ȯ = ṳ *in* drag′ȯn, and a̤ *in* so′fa̤.

TILDE *e as in* o′vẽr = ã, ĩ, õ, or ỹ *as in* li′ãr, ta′pĩr, ac′tõr, sat′ỹr.

VOICED CONSONANTS OR SUBVOCALS

SYMBOLS			SYMBOLS		
b	*as in*	bat, bad, bubble	r	*as in*	rat, term, tarry
d	"	did, had, riddle	th	"	the, with, that
g	"	go, log, Gorgon	v	"	vine, very, give
j	"	jug, just, enjoy	w	"	we, wet, will
l	"	lip, lily, lively	y	"	yes, yet, young
m	"	man, member	z	"	zone, zigzag
n	"	not, ran, none	z	"	azure, = sound of zh
ng	"	sing, sang, ring			

VOICELESS CONSONANTS OR ASPIRATES

f	*as in*	fan, fife, fifty	t	*as in*	tin, pit, strut
h	"	hat, hold, beheld	th	"	thin, thick, fifth
k	"	kind, like, kick	sh	"	she, shall, blush
p	"	pin, help, peep	ch	"	child, march
s	"	sit, picks, decks	wh=hw	"	when, wheat

CONSONANTAL EQUIVALENTS

ç	*as in*	niçe	=s	qu	*as in*	quite	=kw
e	"	eat	=k	q*u*	"	bouq*u*et	=k
çh	"	maçhine	=sh	s̲	"	has̲	=z
ġ	"	aġe	=j	s̲	"	leis̲ure	=zh
i	"	union	=y	x	"	ox	=ks
n̲	"	thin̲k	=ng	x̲	"	ex̲ist	=gz
ph	"	Ralph	=f				

The tie bar, as in natu͡re, verdu͡re, indicates an allowable tendency to give tu͡ the sound chu, and du͡ the sound ju; but the *preferred* pronunciation is tu͡ and du͡.

In the word columns of this book, *italics* indicate **silent** letters; as *a* in lo*a*f, *b* in lam*b*.

THE ALPHABET

Script		Roman		Script		Roman	
		A	a			N	n
		B	b			O	o
		C	c			P	p
		D	d			Q	q
		E	e			R	r
		F	f			S	s
		G	g			T	t
		H	h			U	u
		I	i			V	v
		J	j			W	w
		K	k			X	x
		L	l			Y	y
		M	m			Z	z

THE PROGRESSIVE COURSE IN SPELLING

PART ONE

SECTION 1

1. SOUNDS OF "LONG **a**" AND "SHORT **a**"

sāme	*same*	răn	*ran*
name	*name*	sand	*sand*
save	*save*	band	*band*
wave	*wave*	lamp	*lamp*
lame	*lame*	tramp	*tramp*

Direction: Tell the number of *letters* and *sounds* in each word. Give two sounds of **a**.

2. SOUNDS OF "LONG **e**" AND "SHORT **e**"

mē	*me*	nĕst	*nest*
fēar	*fear*	send	*send*
lean	*lean*	mend	*mend*
beat	*beat*	kept	*kept*
meat	*meat*	step	*step*

Direction: Copy the words. Give the *sound* of each letter.

3. SOUNDS OF "LONG **i**" AND "SHORT **i**"

kīnd	vīne	wīld	slĭp	skĭm
find	nine	mild	slim	milk
life	wire	pile	trip	swim
wife	fire	tile	limp	lift

Direction: Copy the words of the lesson, beginning thus: —

kind vine wild slip skim

4. "LONG **o**," "SHORT **o**," AND "MEDIAL **o**"

sōld	hōle	bōat	lŏg	blŏt
bold	pole	load	flog	slot
told	bore	road	from	romp
hope	sole	foam	drop	sŏft

sold hole boat log blot

Note: "Medial **o**," or **ŏ**, is a sound midway between "short **o**," as in *blot*, and "broad **o**," as in *for*.

5. "LONG **u**," "SHORT **u**," AND **u̱** = **o͞o**

tūbe	sūit	jŭg	drŭm	tŭsk
mūle	blu̱e	mug	dust	husk
pūre	glu̱e	lump	must	rung
tūne	flu̱te	jump	rust	flung

To Teachers. — In the lessons above, call the attention of pupils to these facts: (1) that words ending in *silent* **e**, or that have two vowels in one syllable, contain a *long* vowel sound; (2) that most words ending in consonants have *short* vowel sounds.

6. REVIEW OF "LONG" AND "SHORT" VOWELS

fāt*e*	fīn*e*	nōt*e*	bē*a*d	pā*i*n
tāp*e*	dīn*e*	slōp*e*	stē*a*m	rā*i*n
rāt*e*	wīn*e*	plūm*e*	blō*a*t	plā*i*n

Direction: 1. Note that the *silent* letters are in *italics*, and that all words contain a *long* vowel sound. 2. Copy from each word above all but the *silent* letters, and note that the words thus formed contain only *short* vowel sounds.

7. DOUBLED LETTERS

ădd	ŏff	fĭll	tŏss	seed
odd	sĕll	rōll	bŭzz	weed
egg	tell	mŏss	fuzz	keep

Direction: Tell how many letters and sounds in each word. Do the *doubled* letters represent more than one sound?

8. SOUND OF **ç = s**; SOUND OF **c** OR **ck = k**

nīç*e*	sĭnç*e*	*c*āpe	*c*ūbe	dŭ*ck*
laç*e*	twīç*e*	*c*ane	*c*ame	flo*ck*
fĕnç*e*	sliç*e*	*c*o*a*l	*c*ŏst	ro*ck*

cent juice cold club quack

9. SOUND OF **s = z**

bee*s*	rō*s*e	*c*lō*s*e	ū*s*e	rī*s*e
see*s*	no*s*e	hō*e*s	tē*a*s*e*	prīze
gō*e*s	ē*a*r*s*	flī*e*s	plē*a*s*e*	prā*i*s*e*

See the bees on the rose.

10. SOUNDS OF **ch, sh, wh**

chăt	sŭch	ĕash	whĕn	whīle
chop	ea*t*ch	wish	whip	whale
much	ma*t*ch	shut	whiz	wheel
bunch	tē*a*ch	shade	white	whine
lunch	re*a*ch	shone	wheat	which

11. SOUND OF **ng = n̲ IN ink**

rĭng	lŏng	brĭng	băn̲k	sĭn̲k
sang	wĭng	stung	ran̲k	san̲k
sung	swing	young	pin̲k	sun̲k
sŏng	swung	strŏng	win̲k	chun̲k

12. PECULIAR WORD-FORMS

band	glad	least	pin̲k	tease
cape	heat	mate	pitch	vale
dear	jail	maid	reach	will
fold	kill	neat	soak	year

Direction: Cover the first letter of each word, and note the word thus formed. Sound the first letter of each word.

13. DICTATION EXERCISE

One thing at a time
And that done well,
Is a very good rule,
As many can tell.

14. SOUNDS OF "ITALIAN **a**" AND "MEDIAL **a**"

ə̈art	pärt	ȧnt	tȧsk	dȧnçe
ə̈ard	tart	fast	pass	lançe
yard	hard	last	grass	chaff
yarn	start	mast	flask	chançe
barn	charm	past	brass	branch

Direction: Pronounce these words with care.

15. SOUND OF "BROAD **a**" = **ô** IN **for**

a̧ll	sa̧*w*	sa̧lt	ha̧ll	ə̈la̧*w*
tall	da*w*n	halt	tall	ə̈ra*w*l
ə̈all	la*w*n	want	warn	ya*w*n
fall	fa*w*n	wart	warm	dwarf

16. SOUND OF "TILDE **e**" OR OF "TILDE **i**" = **û**

hẽr	ẽ*a*rn	sĩr	dĩrt	fĩrm
term	le*a*rn	bird	whirl	mirth
were	he*a*rd	chirp	squirt	pẽ*a*rl
verse	e*a*rth	first	flirt	se*a*rch

17. SOUNDS OF "LONG **oo**" AND "SHORT **oo**"

po͞or	so͞on	lo͝ok	ho͝od	bro͞om
food	root	took	soot	bloom
fool	loose	ə̈ook	nook	spoon
ə̈ool	roost	wood	stood	ə̈ro͝ok
pool	shoot	wool	shook	brook

18. SOUNDS OF **â** = **ê**, AND **õ** = **û**

râre	hâ*i*r	êre	tûrn	wõrd
dare	stâ*i*r	*hê*ir	e*u*rl	wõrm
bare	spâre	thêre	hûrt	wõrth
e*a*re	swe*a*r	whêre	bûrst	wõrld

19. SOUND OF DIPHTHONG **ou** = DIPHTHONG **ow**

loud	shout	found	fowl	growl
proud	stout	bound	howl	e*o*wd
hound	trout	sound	gown	e*o*wn
e*ou*d	spout	round	town	e*o*wn
e*ou*nt	mound	sprout	brown	drown

20. SOUND OF DIPHTHONG **oi** = DIPHTHONG **oy**

oil	e*oi*n	spoil	noi**s**e	boy
boil	join	hoist	void	toy
soil	joint	joist	voi**c**e	an noy′
toil	point	moist	choi**c**e	en joy′

21. DICTATION EXERCISE

All that you do,
Do with your might;
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

22. SOUND OF **ȳ** = "LONG **i**"; **y̆** = "SHORT **i**"

trȳ	rȳ*e*	de nȳ′	lā′zy̆	dŏll′y̆
drȳ	shȳ	re lȳ′	ₒo′zy̆	jol′ly̆
frȳ	whȳ	de fȳ′	çĭt′y̆	sad′ly̆
slȳ	sprȳ	re plȳ′	wit′ty̆	bad′ly̆

23. SOUNDS OF "VOICELESS **th**" AND "VOICED **th**"

bȧth	thĭck	frŏth	thĭs	thĕn
pȧth	thin	nĭnth	that	them
lȧth	three	bĭrth	thēṣe	than
bōth	thĭrd	hĕ*a*lth	thoṣe	thīne
mŏth	thăṉk	wĕ*a*lth	thŭs	thō*ugh*

24. SOUND OF **ăr** AND OF **ŏr** = **ĕr**, UNACCENTED

nev′ĕr	lī′ăr	lā′bŏr	brī′ĕr
play′er	çĕl′lăr	fa′vŏr	pow′er
work′er	beg′găr	ta*i*′lŏr	un′der
show′er	ₒol′lar	sa*i*l′ŏr	up′per

Note: In such words as "cel'lar," "beg'gar," "up'per," and "wit'ty," the *doubled* letters represent but one sound.

25. DICTATION EXERCISE

Five things observe with care:
Of whom you speak,
To whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

26. OBJECTS IN SCHOOLROOM

măp	châ*i*r	tē*a*ch′er	slāte
glōbe	bo͝ok	pū′pĭl	tā′bl*e*
chärt	prĭm′ẽr	pa′per	point′ẽr
dĕsk	rē*a*d′er	pen′çĭl	e rās′er
sē*a*t	spĕll′er	tăb′let	black′bō*a*rd

Direction: Add *s* to each word and pronounce.

27. AT SCHOOL

sĭng	ĕŏp′y̆	e rāse′	spĕll′ing
drạ*w*	stud′y	ex plā*i*n′	pro nounçe′
rē*a*d	rē*a*d′ing	re çīte′	ẽom pâre′
*w*rite	*w*rīt′ing	re çĕss′	ob ṣẽrve′

28. PARTS OF SCHOOLHOUSE

frāme	rō͞of	rō͞om	shŭt′ter
wạllṣ	ē*a*veṣ	pāne	çē*i*l′ing
dō͞or	ăt′ti*e*	glȧss	plȧs′ter
flō͞or	rȧft′er	wĭn′dō*w*	chĭm′ne*y̆*

29. DICTATION EXERCISE

If a task is once begun,
Never leave it till it's done;
Be the labor great or small,
Do it well or not at all.

30. TWO INITIAL CONSONANTS

blāde	ẹlĕrk	drăg	grāde	snuff
blaze	ẹlēan	drēam	grănd	sneeze
blăst	ẹlŏth	float	plāçe	sneak
brāve	ẹreep	frŏst	plăn̲k	spoke
brĕath	ẹrĕpt	freeze	sleeve	spill

Direction: Pronounce these words, giving attention to initial consonants.

31. WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING

more	less	fine	coarse
most	least	frown	smile
därk	light	best	worst
dull	shärp	bet′ter	worse

Direction: Dictate a word, and require pupil to give the opposite.

32. THREE INITIAL CONSONANTS

strĭp	thrŏb	sprĕad	sẹrŭb	strāy
strap	thrōw	sprāin	sẹrap	strĭng
strut	thrīçe	sprăng	strēam	strīpe
straw	thrĕad	sprout	strōll	strāin

Direction: Pronounce each word; then cover the first two letters and pronounce the words thus formed.

33. OPPOSITE MEANINGS

weak	strong	o′ver	un′der
sweet	sour	in′side′	out′side′
ẹlear	cloud′y	near′er	far′ther
much	lit′tle	fôr′wărd	back′wărd

34. SILENT CONSONANTS

hä*l*f	hă*t*ch	*g*nă*t*	lĭm*b*	*k*nŏ*t*
ca*l*f	wi*t*ch	*g*na̤*w*	cō*m*b	*k*nō*w*
ca*l*m	cha̤*l*k	*w*rōte	dŭ*m*b	*k*nife
ba*l*m	sta̤*l*k	*w*rĭst	cru*m*b	*k*neel

35. PARTS OF THE HUMAN BODY

hĕ*a*d	eye	pä*l*m	*k*nee	ĕl′bō*w*
skull	cheek	thŭm*b*	thī*gh*	a̲n′kl*e*
brā*i*n	chest	tōe̤	bōne̤	fi̲n′ger
skin	brĕ*a*st	na*i*l̤	lŭngs̤	mus′c*le*
flesh	he*a*rt	joints	thrō*a*t	shō*u*l′der

36. SOUND OF ȯ = "SHORT u"

dȯn*e*	frȯnt	a̤ bȯv*e*′	dȯz′en
dȯe̤	flȯ*o*d	ȯth′er	cȯv′er
nȯn*e*	blȯ*o*d	mȯn′e*y*	wȯn′der
sȯm*e*	tȯng*ue*	hȯn′e*y*	nȯth′ing

37. DICTATION EXERCISE

When you've work to do,
Do it with a will;
They who reach the top,
First must climb the hill.

38. SOUND OF "BROAD **o**" = "BROAD **a**"

ôr	ĉôrd	hôrn	ôr′der	ô*ugh*t
nor	ĉork	horse	bor′der	tho*ugh*t
for	fork	short	ĉor′ner	bo*ugh*t
form	north	storm	morn′ing	bro*ugh*t

Direction: In pronouncing these words, sound **ô** like **a** in *all*.

39. BODILY ACTS

feel	see	shout	stănd	squeeze
to*u*ch	bow	shòve	trĕad	ĉăr′ry
taste	walk	serē*a*m	stō͞op	whis′per
smell	ta*l*k	serăt*c*h	märch	whis′*tle*

40. SOUND OF **o̤** AND **ṳ** = "SHORT **oo**"

wo̤lf	pṳll	wo̤*u*ld	fṳl′ly	pṳss′y
pṳsh	fṳll	ĉo̤*u*ld	fṳll′er	pṳt′ting
bṳsh	pṳss	sho̤*u*ld	wo̤m′an	pṳd′ding

41. SOUND OF **o̱** AND **u̱** = "LONG **oo**"

*wh*o̱	mo̱ve	tru̱e	bru̱te	ru̱′in
*wh*o̱m	mo̱v′ing	ru̱de	tru̱th	bru̱′in
*wh*o̱s*e*	lo̱s′ing	ĉru̱de	tru̱tẖs	ru̱l′er
lo̱s*e*	thro̱*ugh*	pru̱ne	fru̱*i*ts	tru̱′ly

Note to Teacher. — The vowel **u** regularly has the sound of "long **oo**" instead of "long **u**" when it follows **r**, **bl**, **cl**, **fl**, **gl**, **pl**, or **sl**, and in some words when it follows **j**.

42. ARTICLES OF CLOTHING

c͟ōat	shọe	glȯve	c͟ŭff	gāi′ter
vest	bo͞ot	wāist	neck′tie	slip′per
c͟ape	sc͟ärf	skĭrt	bon′net	stock′ing
shawl	c͟lōak	shĭrt	rib′bȯn	gär′ter

Direction: Add *s* to each word, thus making it mean *more than one.*

43. SOUNDS OF **e͟ = ā**, AND OF **ạ = ŏ**

ve͟il	the͟y	whạt	swạp	squạsh
we͟*igh*	whe͟y	wạsh	swạmp	wạn′der
sle͟*igh*	ô be͟y′	wạtch	wạsp	swạl′lō*w*
ne͟*igh*	ske͟in	swạn	squạd	quạr′rel

Direction: In these words sound **ạ** like "short **o**."

44. IN A DWELLING

kĭtch′ĕn	bā′s*i*n	pär′lŏr	c͟lŏs͟′et
pan′trў	stew′pan	mĭr′rŏr	pil′lō*w*
tea′c͟up	ket′tle	c͟är′pet	blăn͟′ket
sạu′çer	grid′dle	bed′ro͞om	mat′tress

45. DICTATION EXERCISE

Look for goodness, look for gladness,
You will find them all the while;
If you bring a smiling visage
To the glass, you meet a smile.

46. SOUND OF **ġ = j**

pāġe	ĕ*dġe*	bădġe	jŭdġe	ġĕn′tle
ea*ġe*	we*dġe*	dŏdġe	hinġe	pĭ′ġeon
saġe	he*dġe*	chärġe	lounġe	en′ġĭne
ranġe	bri*dġe*	chānġe	ġī′ạnt	stranġe

47. IN THE HOME

sȯn	fä′ther	e*o*ŭs′*in*	din′ner
ä*u*nt	mȯth′er	dạu*gh*′ter	sup′per
ni*ē*ç*e*	chil′dren	vĭs′i tŏr	brĕa*k*′fạst
ŭn′e*l*e	pâr′ents	play′mate	lŭnch′eon

48. SHORT VOWELS IN BOTH SYLLABLES

ean′dy	emp′ty	rap′id	un til′
hand′y	pock′et	rag′ged	un less′
eab′in	lock′et	sit′ting	ex çel′
hab′it	plen′ty	sun′ning	dis till′
rab′bit	pi*e*′ni*e*	run′ning	a*e* çept′

Direction: Note that every accented syllable ends with a consonant. How could you mark the vowels to show that they are short?

49. FOREST TREES

ō*a*k	beech	mā′ple	wạl′nut
fīr	bīrch	çe′dăr	hem′lock
ĕlm	lärch	pop′lạr	chĕs*t*′nut
ash	spru̇ç*e*	wil′lō*w*	but′ter nut

50. MODIFIED LONG VOWELS

bė gŭn′	fŏl′lō*w*	păl′ăçe	nā′tu̯re
bė fore′	yel′lō*w*	sûr′fâçe	pīe′tu̯re
rė ward′	fel′lō*w*	sĕn′ăt*e*	fig′ūre
rė pē*a*t′	bor′rō*w*	viṣ′ăġe	fū′tu̯re
pō lite′	nar′rō*w*	ĕot′tăġe	pȧs′tu̯re

Note: "Modified long vowels" are found only in *unaccented* syllables; their sounds are unstressed and shorter in quantity than those of the "regular long vowels." For tu̯, see page 7.

51. FRUIT TREES

pe*a*r	fig	ŏl′ĭv*e*	quĭnç*e*
pē*a*ch	date	lĕm′ŏn	ap′ple
plum	lime	ä*l*′mond	chĕr′ry
prune	ĕrab	ŏr′anġe	ā′prĭ ĕot

52. SOUND OF FINAL ẽr

gĭv′ẽr	flow′ẽr	păt′tẽr	ē*i*′thẽr
riv′er	show′er	mat′ter	nē*i*′ther
lȯv′er	keep′er	glit′ter	lĕ*a*th′er
drō′ver	le*a*d′er	twit′ter	fe*a*th′er
drīv′er	ne*a*r′er	dif′fer	we*a*th′er

53. DICTATION EXERCISE

The stars are tiny daisies high,

Opening and shutting in the sky;

While daisies are the stars below

Twinkling and sparkling as they grow.

54. LONG VOWELS IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES

fa′vŏr	be′ing	pi′lŏt	ad mire′
fla′vŏr	see′ing	qui′et	ad vi$e′
gra′vy	stee′ple	po′et	ex-cu$e′
la*y*′ing	we*a*′ry	po′em	sup po$e′
pla*y*′ing	peo′ple	mu′$i-e	en dure′

Direction: Note how every *accented* syllable ends.

55. IN THE GARDEN

plănts	pē*a*$	lē*a*ve$	rad′ish
weed$	be*a*n$	bĕr′ry	eab′bā̤ge
rōōts	beets	bu$h′ĕ$	pŏ tā′tō
sta*l*ks	vine$	bĕr′rĭe$	tŏ mā′tō

56. PECULIAR SECOND SYLLABLES

fā′ble (b′l)	bee′tle	ē*a*′gle	do*u*′ble
no′ble	fee′ble	la′dle	eou′ple
sta′ble	pûr′ple	tri′fle	trou′ble

Note: Every syllable contains a vowel, but in many unaccented ones, such as these, the *voice glide* takes the place of a regular vowel sound.

57. WORDS FOR CAREFUL PRONUNCIATION

băt′tle	mĭd′dle	bŭck′le	nĭb′ble
rat′tle	rid′dle	puz′zle	pud′dle
pad′dle	pick′le	set′tle	mud′dle
ped′dle	tick′le	erip′ple	muf′fle
peb′ble	eack′le	whit′tle	stub′ble

Note: Each *doubled* consonant above represents but one sound; the second syllable of each word is pronounced *′l*.

58. OBJECTS ON A FARM

gāte	grā*i*n	bär′le*y*	gär′d*e*n
fĕnç*e*	whe*a*t	◦elō′ver	ôr′chärd
rā*i*lṣ	o*a*ts	mĕ*a*d′ō*w*	◦ôrn′erib
pōsts	◦ôrn′field	blue grass	straw′stack

59. WORDS CONTAINING SILENT **a**

bēak	lēap	rōar	ēar′ly
dear	lead	roam	rĕad′y
deal	cheap	roast	heav′y
heap	feast	◦eoal	health′y
beard	sheaf	◦eoarse	wealth′y

60. WORK OF THE FARM

sō*w*	ha*u*l	bu*i*ld	hăr′rō*w*
mo*w*	lō*a*d	di*t*ch	plow′ing
feed	hi*t*ch	rē pâir′	hō*e*′ing
rē*a*p	thrĕsh (*or* ă)	im prove′	◦eut′ting

61. DICTATION REVIEW

Grass grows in the meadow. It is cut and made into hay. Hay is the food of horses, sheep, and cattle.

Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

Benjamin Franklin.

62. WORDS CONTAINING SILENT i

pāil	gāin	fiēld	friĕnd
mail	plain	pieçe	fiērçe
sail	chain	chief	piērçe
paint	praiṣe	thief	griēf
saint	fâir′y	thieves	bė̇ liēve′

63. OPPOSITE MEANINGS

smạll	lärġe	shŭt	o′pen
tī*gh*t	lōōse	lēad	fŏl′lō*w*
kind	ẹrụ′ĕl	hĕlp	hĭn′der
hūġe	tī′nў	rāiṣe	lō*w*′er
noon	mid′night	gĭve	rė̇ çē*i*ve′

Direction: Cover one column and think the word opposite.

64. SILENT VOWELS

greāt	guīde	thrĕad	çĕr′taĭn
tīred	guärd	mā′son	ẹăp′taĭn
trīed	guĕss	māid′*e*n	ẹûr′taĭn
trĕad	guĕst	hĕav′*e*n	moun′taĭn

Direction: Name a *silent* vowel in each word.

65. DICTATION REVIEW

Here is a *piece* of an old *sail*. How *coarse* it is! Please *mail* this letter. My *friend* will receive it early. The boys are *hoeing* in the cornfield.

Close the door. Raise the window. Fetch a *pail* of water. Are you certain that you can spell *receive* and *believe?*

66. "Long **a**" and "Short **a**," Accented

bā′by	dā*i*′ly	tăf′fy	văl′ūe
va′põr	wa*i*t′er	tap′ping	val′le*y*
wa′ger	pa*i*nt′er	hap′pen	gan′der
tak′ing	ra*i*n′bow	mat′ter	man′ner
wak′ing	fa*i*nt′ly	chat′ter	grav′el

67. Adjectives of Opposite Meaning

wīse	fo͞ol′ish	prŏmpt	tär′dy
worse	bet′ter	ten′der	har′dy
light	hĕ*av*′y	ug′ly	hănd′some
sĕârçe	plen′ty	bright	glo͞om′y
fĭērçe	gen′tle	strā*igh*t	cro͞ok′ĕd

68. Sound of "Broad **a**" = "Broad **o**"

broad	t*au*ght	al′der	p*au*se
ca*u*se	ca*u*ght	al′sō	pa*u*s′ing
sa*u*çe	na*ugh*′ty	al′mōst	ca*u*s′ing
sa*u*′çy	da*ugh*′ter	al′wāys	bĕ ca*u*se′

69. Wise Sayings

Penny wise and pound foolish.
Half a loaf is better than no bread.
Many hands make light work.
It is never too late to mend.
It is easier to pull down than to build up.

70. "ITALIAN **a**"

ärch	är′mў	pär′dŏn	där′ling
harp	par′ty	gar′den	dart′ing
marsh	mar′kĕt	hard′en	star′ling
starch	sear′let	har′nĕss	part′ner

71. VERBS OF OPPOSITE MEANING

buȳ	sĕll	thạw	freeze
ery	läugh	åsk	ån′swēr
rīse	fạll	bė gĭn′	fin′ish
stŏp	stärt	dė lay′	hās′ten
sāve	spĕnd	găth′er	seăt′ter

72. "MEDIAL **a**," OBSCURED

ạ bout′	ạ līve′	ạ mong′	eạ năl′
a bōard′	a lŏng′	a round′	ea ress′
a hĕad′	a lōne′	a sleep′	ea nā′ry
a frāid′	a sīde′	a wāy′	In′dĭ ạ

Note: The symbol **ạ** indicates a quick, light, "obscure" pronunciation of **a** in unaccented syllables. Similar pronunciations of **ă, ĕ, ŏ, ŭ**, are indicated by **ạ, ẹ, ọ, ụ**, respectively.

73. COPY FROM MEMORY

'Mid pleasures and palaces
Though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble,
There's no place like home.

—JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.

74. "LONG **e**" IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES

ē′ven	hēat′ĕd	dēar′ĕr	sēa′side
e′vil	cheat′ed	deep′er	sea′shore
eat′en	seem′ing	keep′er	teaṣ′ing
sea′ṣon	team′ing	Ēast′er	queer′ly
rea′ṣon	need′ing	east′ern	mere′ly

75. ANIMALS

Full-grown	*Young*	*Full-grown*	*Young*
dog	pup′py	gōōse	gŏṣ′ling
eat	kit′ten	duck	duck′ling
cow	hĕif′er	deer	fawn
goat	kid	bear	cub
sheep	lamb	frog	tad′pole

76. "SHORT **e**" IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES

vĕr′y	lĕt′ter	wĕl′come	ex pect′
fer′ry	bet′ter	self′ish	ex çept′
fend′er	les′son	shep′hĕrd	in vent′
res′tĭve	lev′el	dwell′ing	con sent′

Direction: Note that every *accented* syllable ends in a *consonant*, and the vowel sound is *short*, — such syllables are *typical*.

77. MEMORY GEM

Beautiful lips are those whose words
Leap from the heart like song of birds.
Beautiful hands are those that do
Work that is earnest, brave, and true.

78. "Long **i**" and "Short **i**," Accented

dī′ĕt	de çīde′	vĭs̱′ĭt	sĭr′up
di′a̲l	de s̱ire′	lis′*te*n	sip′ping
ri′va̲l	in vite′	giv′*e*n	sin̲′gl*e*
fine′ly	po lite′	driv′*e*n	jin̲′gl*e*
like′ly	be side′	*w*rit′*te*n	lim′ber

79. Names of Birds

lärk	jay	rob′in	tûr′ke*y̆*
dȯv*e*	₵rane	mär′tin	ŏs′trich
*w*ren	quail	păr′rȯt	blue′bird
hawk	stork	spăr′rō*w*	snō*w*′bird
crō*w*	thrush	swa̲l′lō*w*	black′bird

80. "Long **o**," "Short **o**," and "Medial **o**," Accented

lō′₵a̲l	stō′ry	sŏl′id	fŏr′est
vo′₵a̲l	gro′çer	sor′ry	*h*on′est
bro′k*e*n	mo′me̲nt	frol′i₵	*h*on′ŏr
spo′k*e*n	no′tĭç*e*	prof′it	bot′tȯm
smoke′less	hope′less	pop′per	lŏft′y

Direction: Note how accented syllables containing long vowels end.

81. "Long **u**" and "Short **u**," Accented

dū′ty	ex ₵ūs̱e′	nŭm′ber	rŭm′bl*e*
tu′lip	pro duçe′	lum′ber	grum′bl*e*
u′nit	dis pute′	thun′der	₵un′ning
stu′pid	b*e*ū′ty	slum′ber	hum′ming

82. Sounds of **û**, of **ew** = **ū**, and of **ew** = **o͞o**

dew (ū)	new (ū)	stew (ū)	fûr′nish	cûrl′y
few	news	slew (o͞o)	fur′ther	jour′nal
pew	view	blew (o͞o)	fur′nace	jour′ney
mew	jew′el	flew (o͞o)	sur′face	church′es

83. Trisyllables: First Syllable Accented

ĕv′ĕr y	lĭb′er ty	rĕg′ĭ ment
fam′ĭ ly	hol′i day	ôr′nă ment
ēas′i ly	yes′ter day	pres′ĭ dent
vis′it ed	pris′on er	dif′fer ent
an′i mal	çĕr′taĭn ly	beaū′tĭ ful

84. Trisyllables: Second Syllable Accented

dĭ rĕct′ly	e lĕv′en	an ŏth′er
di vĕrt′ed	de sĕrt′ed	to gĕth′er
do mes′tic	de light′ed	at ten′tĭve
dis eov′er	re mem′ber	ex çeed′ing
dis tĭnct′ly	when ev′er	ex peet′ing

85. Names of Boys and Girls

John	George	Maud	Lu′cy	Thom′as
Hugh	Charles	Ma′ry	Em′ma	Wil′liam
Frank	Da′vid	Do′ra	Clar′a	Al′ice
James	Hen′ry	El′la	Lau′ra	Ag′nes

Direction: Copy these words from dictation.

86. COMPOUND WORDS

to-day′	blue′-eyed′	morn′ing-glo′ry
to-night′	dog′s′-eared′ (*or* dog′-)	for get′-me-not
to-mŏr′rō*w*	look′ing-glass	gold′*e*n rod
good′-by′	rock′ing-chair	whip′poor will′

Direction: Note that some compound words are written with, and others without, hyphens.

87. COMPOUND WORDS WITHOUT THE HYPHEN

dew′drop	key′hole	farm′yard	birth′day
day′time	boat′man	*c*orn′stalk	play′thing
rain′bow	web′feet	ẽ*a*rth′worm	flag′stâff
sun′beam	ear′mark	whale′bone	school′room

Direction: Write each as one word and without a hyphen.

88. CONTRACTIONS

I'm	we'd	it's	don't	isn't
I'd	we've	he's	*c*än't (*or* cản't)	wasn't
I'll	'tis	she's	shän't (*or* shản't)	you've
I've	'twas	there's	won't	they'll

Note: These contractions are allowable in conversation, but would better be used sparingly, even in social correspondence.

89. A RIDDLE

I'm a humble little thing,
Always coming with the spring;
In the meadows green I'm found,
Peeping just above the ground;
And my stalk is covered flat
With a white and yellow hat.

90. PRONOUNCING TEST

ŏff	wēre	blue′bird	ŏr′ange
cost	thêre	mu′sic	cher′ry
was	where	wa′ter	cheer′ing
catch	*wh*ose	sau′çer	cäl′m′ly
pȧst	wheat	fȧs′*te*n	tū′lip
branch	*wh*ole	fŏl′low	căp′tăn
dançe	grō*w*n	pil′low	lev′el
sūit	drown	rad′ish	don′key
blue	ôught	gath′er	sea′son
plume	thōugh	weath′er	lem′ŏn
prune	thôught	wheth′er	prō dūçe′
fruit	through	stron′ger	ex cuse′

91. SPELLING TEST

much	seize	lov′er	peo′ple
match	sneeze	les′son	pĭ′geon
which	raise	çel′lar	heif′er
ditch	knives	mus′*cle*	rain′bow
church	tried	beg′gar	rein′deer
lose	tired	ped′dler	gi′ant
loose	lounge	pen′çil	jin′gle
learn	a′pron	çeil′ing	per′son
cloud	a rise′	prim′er	nei′ther
crowd	judge	pu′pil	leath′er
proud	sleigh	writ′er	blos′*so*m
crown	bot′tom	pic′ture	be lieve′
freeze	val′ley	daugh′ter	be cause′

PART ONE

SECTION 2

92. WORDS RELATING TO TIME

nō͞on	mĭn′ute (ĭt)	a̤u′tumn	Tūe̤s′da̤y
hour	pre̤s′e̤nt	win′ter	Wĕdne̤s′day
week	fū′tu̇re	çen′tu̇ ry	Thûr̤s′day
month	sea′e̤on	Sun′da̤y	Frī′day
year	sum′mer	Mon′day	Sat′ur day

93. MONTHS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Jan′ū a̤ ry,	Jan.	May,		Sep tem′ber,	Sep.
Feb′rṳ a̤ ry,	Feb.	Jṳne,		Oc̤ tō′ber,	Oct.
March,	Mar.	Jṳ lȳ′,		No vem′ber,	Nov.
A′pril,	Apr.	Au′gust,	Aug.	De çem′ber,	Dec.

94. RHYME OF THE MONTHS

Thirty days have September,
April, June, and November;
All the rest have thirty-one
Save February, which alone
Has twenty-eight, but one day more
We add to it one year in four.

Direction: Memorize this rhyme, and then write the names of the months in order, and the number of days in each.

95. REVIEW OF VOWEL EQUIVALENTS

ô = ạ	**e = ā**	**ī = û**	**ã = ẽ**
bôrn	vē*i*n	sīr	ŏn′wãrd
sôrt	wē*igh*t	stīr	fôr′wãrd
tôrch	ē*igh*t′y	bīrth	ẹow′ãrd
thôrn	ẹon vē*y*′	gīrth	vin′ẽ gãr
ôr′der	nē*igh*′bõr	shīrk′ing	vĭnẹ′yạ̊rd

96. REVIEW OF VOWEL EQUIVALENTS

õ = ẽ	**ȳ = ī**	**y̆ = ĭ**	**ȯ = ŭ**
ō′dõr	dȳ*e*	my̆th	ẹȯl′õr
är′bõr	tȳpe	ġy̆p′sy	ẹȯm′ing
ar′mõr	stȳle	sy̆s′tem	ẹȯm′pạ̊ss
har′bõr	re plȳ′	ẹry̆s′tạ̊l	ẹȯm′fõrt
hū′mõr	lȳ′ing	sy̆l′lạ̊ ble	sȯmẹ′what

97. SOUNDS OF "LONG **oo**" AND "SHORT **oo**"

p$\overline{oo}$l	grew	tọm*b*	wọlf	pụl′pit
t$\overline{oo}$l	st$\overline{oo}$p	sọ*u*p	wọ*u*ld	bụl′let
h$\overline{oo}$f	pr$\overline{oo}$f	grọ*u*p	bọṣ′ọm	pụl′let
l$\overline{oo}$p	prọve	bru*i*ṣe	w$\breve{oo}$d′*e*n	bụtch′er

98. SOUNDS OF **gh** AND **ph** LIKE **f**

ro*u*ğh	läugh	Răl*ph*	sphēre	hȳ′phĕn
to*u*ğh	ẹğugh	Phil′ip	phrāṣe	ôr′phạ̊n
trğ*u*gh	ẽ no*u*ğh′	Jōṣ′eph	çī′pher	ăl′phạ̊ bet

99. SOUNDS OF **q** AND **c** = **k**

queen	quĭlt	ā*che*	*c*lown
queer	squa̤ll	ā′*cre*	*c*ŏm′ĭ*c*
qua̤rt	quāke	ā′*c*ôrn	çĭr′*c*us
quĭlls	qua̤l′ĭ tў	ă*c*′çent	çĭr′*cle*
quinçe	qua̤n′ti ty	a*c c*ount′	*c*ō′lon

Note: *q* is always followed by *u*, which when sounded equals *w*.

100. LANGUAGE STUDY

noun	ō′ra̤l	*c*ŏm′ma̤	ă*d*′je*c* tĭve
vẽrb	*wr*ĭt′*te*n	pē′rĭ od	stāte′me̤nt
prō′noun	sen′te̤nçe	*c*ăp′ĭ ta̤l	com mand′
ăd′vẽrb	plu̇′ra̤l	sĭn̤′gu̇ lar	quĕs′tion

101. EQUIVALENTS OF **z** AND **zh**

s̤ = z	**s̤ = z**	**x̱ = gz**	**s̤ = zh**
ĕggs̤	drow′s̤ў	ĕx̱ ĭst′	mĕa*s*′u̇re
ŏdds̤	*c*lŭm′s̤y	ex̱ ăm′ple	pleas̤′ure
*kn*ō*ws̤*	wĭs̤′dom	ex̱ ăm′ĭne	treas̤′ure
rĭs̤′es̤	a̤ būs̤e′	ex̱ ă*c*t′ly	lē′s̤u̇re

102. SOUNDS OF **ch**, **sh**, **wh**, AND **ng**

pärch	săsh	whăck	stĭng
mŭnch	blush	wha̤rf	*w*rŏng
chill	sho*v*e	whĭn′ny	sprĭn̤′kle
chûrn	shĭv′er	whĕth′er	*w*rĭn̤′kle

103. PECULIAR WORD-FORMS

blot	gr̊aft	brace	pledge	tan̲′gle
~~e~~rash	hedge	space	plead	grum′ble
drain	link	stack	fa~~e~~′tor	~~e~~rip′ple
frill	pearl	blight	har′bor	prat′tle

Direction: Cover the first letters in each column and pronounce the words thus formed.

104. OBJECTS IN THE CITY

sī*g*n	dray	awn′ing	al′le*y̆*
store	wag′on	*o*f′fi*c*e	gut′ter
shop	~~e~~ăr′ri*a*g*e*	bu*i*ld′ing	pave′ment
street	trol′le*y̆*	wâre′house	side′walk

Direction: Form the *plurals* of these words by adding *-s*.

105. NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR

ärch	bĕnch	dĭ*t*ch	he′ro
pōrch	bunch	sti*t*ch	~~e~~ar′go
~~e~~ō*a*ch	la*t*ch	trench	mot′to
dress	ma*t*ch	~~e~~~~e~~*h*′o	ne′gro

Direction: Form the plurals by adding *-es*.

106. DICTATION EXERCISE

One to-day is worth two to-morrows.
There is no time like the present.

Lost, yesterday, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, for they are gone forever. —HORACE MANN.

107. ARTICLES OF HARDWARE

file	hŏŏk	plane	a̤u′ger	ham′mer
nail	*k*nŏb	chain	gim′let	stā′ple
bolt	hĭn*g*e	pōk′er	chiṣ′el	seut′tle
spike	screw	shȯv′el	trow′el	skil′let

Direction: Form the plurals by adding *s*.

108. NOUNS ENDING IN **y**

po′ny	dū′ty	fan′çy	en′e my
la′dy	sto′ry	dā*i*′ṣy	fam′i ly
lil′y	pop′py	dā*i*′ry	fa*e*′to ry
*e*ŏŏk′y	pen′ny	fâ*i*r′y	*e*ȯm′pa̤ ny

Direction: Form the plurals of these words by changing *y* to *i* and adding *es*.

109. ARTICLES IN A DRY-GOODS STORE

laçe	brā*i*d	thĭm′ble	vel′vet
silk	plă*i*d	nee′dleṣ	flan′nel
hoṣe	lin′ĕn	but′*to*nṣ	gĭng′*h*a̤m
plush	sat′ĭn	muṣ′lin	*e*al′i *e*o

110. SINGULAR AND PLURAL WORD-FORMS

Singular	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*
elf	elve̤ṣ	foot	feet	*k*nife	*k*nive̤ṣ
self	selves	tōōth	teeth	loaf	loaves
līfe	līves	mouse	mice	*e*älf	*e*älve̤s
wife	wives	louse	lice	shelf	shelves
leaf	leaves	goose	geese	sheaf	sheaves

111. ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS

bri*ē*f	an′s*wē*rs	trust′y	help′ers
dai′ly	dū′t*ĭe*s	eru′*ĕ*l	mon′sters
rock′y	re′g*i*ons	som′ber	shad′*ō*ws
l*ŏ*ft′y	stee′ples	e*ŏ*st′ly	b*u*ild′ings
gloom′y	pris′*o*ns	eap′i tal	let′ters

112. NOUNS OF OPPOSITE MEANING

top	bot′t*ŏ*m	f*ō*e	fri*ĕ*nd
base	sum′mit	s*ā*int	sin′ner
joy	s*ŏ*r′r*ō*w	e′v*ĭ*l	good′ness
hope	de sp*â*r′	strength	weak′ness
eause	ef f*ĕ*et′	sue çess′	fail′ure

113. ADJECTIVES OF OPPOSITE MEANING

rough	sm*ōō*th	mīld	se vēre′
moist	*ă*r′id	elev′er	stū′p*ĭ*d
râre	eom′m*ŏ*n	p*ī*′ous	wick′*ĕ*d
deep	shal′l*ō*w	eld′er	yo*ŭ*n′ger
tough	brit′tle	shôrt′er	l*ŏ*n′ger

114. FORMS OF ADJECTIVES

sour	sour′er	sour′est	light	sweet
stout	stout′er	stout′est	plain	green
elear	elear′er	elear′est	faint	yel′l*ō*w
qui′et	qui′et er	qui′et est	great	mel′l*ō*w

Direction: Add *-er* and *-est* to words in last two columns, noting that *-er* means *more,* and *-est* means *most.*

115. WORD BUILDING

ice	i′ç*y*	shine	shīn′*ing*	wave
haze	ha′z*y*	shade	shād′*ing*	scale
bone	bōn′*y*	shake	shāk′*ing*	stone
juice	juiç′*y*	spice	spīç′*ing*	smoke
sauce	sau′ç*y*	paste	pāst′*ing*	grease

Direction: Add *-y* and *-ing* to last column; observe Rule I.[1]

116. WORD BUILDING

lȯve	lov*ed*	lov′*ing*	lov′a bl*e*	blame
cūre	cur*ed*	cur′*ing*	cur′a bl*e*	de sīre′
mȯve	mov*ed*	mov′*ing*	mov′a bl*e*	ex cūse′
sŏlve	solv*ed*	solv′*ing*	solv′a bl*e*	en dūre′
val′ūe	val′u*ed*	val′u ing	val′u a bl*e*	de fine′

Direction: Add *-ed*, *-ing*, and *-able* to last column; observe Rule I.

117. WORD BUILDING

bake	bak*ed*	bak′*ing*	bak′*er*	roll
rove	rov*ed*	rov′*ing*	rov′*er*	boil
weave	weav*ed*	weav′*ing*	weav′*er*	han′dl*e*
dȧnçe	dȧnc*ed*	dȧnç′*ing*	dȧnç′*er*	fid′dl*e*
traçe	traç*ed*	traç′*ing*	traç′*er*	lis′*ten*
hate	hat′*ed*	hat′*ing*	hat′*er*	re port′
lŏdġe	lŏdġ*ed*	lŏdġ′*ing*	lŏdġ′*er*	per fôrm′
e rase′	e ras*ed*′	e ras′*ing*	e ras′*er*	whis′*tle*

Direction: Add *-ed*, *-ing*, and *-er* to last column; observe Rule I.

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[1] RULE I. — Words ending in *silent e*, drop final *e* when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added.

118. SPELLING BY RULE

big	big′ger	big′gest	wet	glad
mad	mad′der	mad′dest	red	flat
hot	hot′ter	hot′test	sad	grim
slim	slim′mer	slim′mest	dim	trim
thin	thin′ner	thin′nest	snug	prim

Direction: Add *-er* and *-est* to last two columns: apply Rule II.[1]

119. DERIVATIVES SPELLED BY RULE II

sun′ny	fog′gy	fûr′ry	gum′my	star′ry
fun′ny	bog′gy	pup′py	grit′ty	slop′py
mud′dy	fin′ny	wit′ty	skin′ny	*k*not′ty

120. RULE II APPLIED

rob	robbed	rob′bing	rob′ber	drum
dip	dipped	dip′ping	dip′per	skip
pop	popped	pop′ping	pop′per	drop
pat	pat′ted	pat′ting	pat′ter	spin

Direction: Add *-ed*, *-ing*, and *-er* to the last column.

121. PECULIAR WORD-FORMS

bleak	·erush	fought	bram′ble	dawn′ing
glean	s·eoop	flight	·elus′ter	stum′ble
glânç*e*	spray	fright	glis′*te*n	trav′el
gloss	·eoiled	tripped	plat′ter	trī′fle

Direction: Pronounce *two* words seen in each *word-form.*

[1] RULE II. — Monosyllables and words accented on last syllables, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

122. WORDS CONTAINING SILENT **a**

sōar	pēak	flēa	bōast	ēa′ger
¢oax	beam	mean	toast	bea′¢on
foam	seam	mĕant	float	feast′ed
oars	gleam	plēad	shoals	treat′ed
loan	spear	smear	steam′er	¢reak′ing

123. WORDS CONTAINING SILENT **i**

āid	āim	wāit	rė̄ māin′	¢on tāin′
ails	frail	waist	re tain′	¢om plain′
hail	trail	taint	rē′ġi*o*n	ex ¢laim′
pail	jail	vain′ly	făsh′i*o*n	ex plain′

124. VARIOUS SILENT LETTERS

tīe	breāk	stĭ*t*ch	hid′*d*en	rĕad′y
pie	swe*a*r	ske*t*ch	hap′*p*en	weap′on
vie	shēar*s*	streak	hās′*t*en	sī*g*n′post
¢ue	squeal	guĕst	bis′¢u*i*t	sea′port
bo*w*	s¢ream	guīde	sī*gh*′ing	head′a¢*he*

Direction: Pronounce these words and name the *silent* letters.

125. SUGGESTIVE REVIEW

Hail did *great* damage in that region. *Explain* your problem. *Raisins* are dried grapes.

Lions *roar* and eagles *soar*. The *oars* are in the *boat*. It would not *float* in the *shoals*. Pigs *squeal* and hawks *scream*. This *waist* is in *fashion*. "*Waste* not, want not." "A stitch in time sometimes saves nine." Please pass the biscuit. One guest remained.

126. SHORT VOWELS, ACCENTED

ăn′*eh*ŏr	tĕm′ple	hĭn′der	tĭn̲′kle
han̲′ker	nes′*tle*	tim′ber	sprin̲′kle
han′dle	*wres′tle*	shiv′er	trick′*le*
ean′dle	trem′ble	pi*tch*′er	bus′*tle*
s*c*ram′ble	shel′ter	driv′*e*n	*c*on̲′q*u*er

127. LONG VOWELS, ACCENTED

erā′zy	sē′eret	ī′dle	sō′ber
lay′er	dān′ger	tri′fle	glo′ry
na′tĭve	dur′ing	use′less	glo*w*′worm′
fa′mous	mere′ly	hi*gh*′ness	dron′ing

128. FORMS OF ADJECTIVES

ŭg′ly	ug′lĭ er	ug′lĭ est	eaş′y
shād′y	shad′i er	shad′i est	lone′ly
hĕa*v*′y	heav′i er	heav′i est	glŏss′y
hap′py	hap′pi er	hap′pi est	might′y
mer′ry	mer′ri er	mer′ri est	naugh′ty

Direction: Add *-er* and *-est* to last column; observe Rule III.[1]

129. FORMS OF VERBS

trȳ	tries	tried	try′ing	fan′cy
de ny′	de nies′	de nied′	de ny′ing	stud′y
ear′ry	ear′ries	ear′ried	ear′ry ing	hur′ry
pit′y	pit′ies	pit′ied	pit′y ing	re ply′

Direction: Add *-es, -ed,* and *-ing* to last column; observe Rule III.[1]

[1] RULE III. — Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, change *y* to *i* when a suffix not beginning with *i* is added.

130. SHORT VOWELS IN BOTH SYLLABLES

mĭm′ĭe	tick′et	mod′el	un til′
vie′tim	thick′et	gob′let	un less′
fit′ted	pub′lie	gob′lin	con tent′
sim′ply	pub′lish	cher′ub	con sent′
shil′ling	wed′ding	splen′did	neg leet′

131. WORD BUILDING WITH PREFIXES

kind	un kind′	prop′er	im prop′er
known	un known′	pĕr′feet	im per′feet
a′ble	un a′ble	a e′tĭve	in a e′tĭve
friend′ly	un friend′ly	a e′cu rāte	in a e′cu rate

Direction: Note that prefix *un-*, *in-*, or *im-* means *not.*

132. OPPOSITE MEANING GIVEN BY SUFFIXES

use′less	use′ful	joy	tē*a*r	cheer
harm′less	harm′ful	law	care	graçe
pain′less	pain′ful	sin	hope	gu̇ile
faith′less	faith′ful	heed	help	thank
pit′i less	pit′i ful	fear	fruit	thô*ugh*t

Direction: Apply *-less* and *-ful* to last three columns, noting the meaning of the words thus formed.

133. NEGATIVE PREFIXES

un seen′	un re′al	im mod′est
un e′ven	un plĕa̤s′ant	im pos′si ble
un ho′ly	un self′ish	im mo̤v′a ble
un luck′y	in sen′si ble	in cūr′a ble
un hap′py	in tem′pĕr āte	in vi̤s′i ble

134. TERMS USED IN GEOGRAPHY

globe	zones	de gree′	lat′ĭ tūde
ax′is	tŏr′rid	ex′pōrts	lon′ġi tūde
at′la̤s	friġ′id	im′ports	al′ti tūde
re li̇ēf′	trop′i-es	bound′a ry	dī am′e ter
-elī′mȧte	e quā′tor	tem′per ȧte	mė̆ rid′i a̤n

135. TERMS RELATING TO LAND

beach	lĕ*dġe*	plain	īs′la̤nd	-erā′ter
shore	gôrġe	del′ṭa̤	ĭs*th′*mus	vol -eā′nō
-coast	rānġe	me̤′sä	prā*i′*rĭe	moun′*tain*
bluff	slope	-e*h*ă̤sm	val′le*y*	hī*gh′*la̤nd
-crest	rĭ*dġe*	-can′yon	des̤′ẽrt	-con′tĭ ne̤nt

136. "ITALIAN **a**," ACCENTED

tärt	lärd	mär′ble	de pärt′	läugh′ing
smart	park	gar′gle	hụr rä*h′*	laugh′ter
snarl	starve	gar′me̤nt	här′vest	en lärġe′
parch	a larm′	arm′pit	g*u*ärd′ed	pär′trĭ*dġe*

137. "MEDIAL **a**," ACCENTED AND OBSCURED

tȧsk	so′fa̤	de mȧnd′	-com′ma̤	ŏr′a̤ -cle
-cȧsk	so′da̤	-com mȧnd′	ī de′a̤	ad vȧnçe′
stȧff	lä′va̤	fȧst′er	hȳ e′na̤	en trȧnçe′
mȧst	-Cū′ba̤	plȧs′ter	a̤ re′na̤	sep′a̤ rāte
ē′ra̤	a̤ lȧs′	pȧth′way	ā′rė̆ a̤	ad vȧn′tȧ̈ġe

Direction: Pronounce these words with care.

138. PRODUCTS OF THE LAND

fruits	flăx	lĕm′ons	pea′nuts
grāins	hĕmp	mel′ons	tŏ bă-e′cō
grăss′ĕs	cŏt′*to*n	bą̊ nä′nąs	pŭmp′kins
flow′ers	mĭl′lĕt	al făl′fą̊	pīne′ăp′ple
bĕr′rĭes	lŭ çĕrn′	tim′o thў	cō′cŏ nŭt′ (*or* -cŏ*a*-)

139. WATER AND ITS FORMS

sea	rĭll	sûrf	b*aȳ*′o*u*
bay	brŏŏk	sûrġe	lą̊ gōōn′
gulf	creek	bil′lō*w*	chăn′nel
lake	riv′er	ō′cean	foun′t*aĭ*n
strait	här′bŏr	īçe′bĕrg	căt′ą̊ răct

140. PRODUCTS OF THE WATER

eel	spònġe	clăms	s*ă*l*m*′*ŏ*n
cärp	cŏr′ål	shrimps	hĕr′rĭng
bass	mŭs′*se*l	oys′ters	pĭck′ĕr e̊l
pĕrch	stär′fish	lŏb′ster	măck′ĕr e̊l

141. DICTATION

The sea! the sea! the open sea!
The blue, the fresh, the ever free!
Without a mark, without a bound,
It runneth the earth's wide regions round;
It plays with the clouds, it mocks the skies,
Or like a cradled creature lies. — PROCTER.

142. PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURE

flour	¢ōke	glue	sug′ar (sh)
mēal	chär′coal	tăl′lō*w*	sĭr′up
bā′¢on	pow′der	lĕ*ath*′er	mȯ̇ lăs′sĕs
mŭt′*t*on	pā′per	lum′ber	fûr′nĭ tūre
sa*u*′sȧge	çĭ gärs′	shĭn′gles	mȧ çhĭn′er y

143. MINES AND MINERALS

ōres	steel	quartz	jew′els
lĕ*a*d	ī′ron (-ŭrn)	sănd′stone	¢rўs′tal
zĭn¢	¢ŏp′per	līm*e*′stone	dī′ȧ mȯnd
gōld	sul′phur	mär′ble	ĕm′ẽr ȧld
sĭl′ver	met′ȧl	grăn′ĭte	pŭm′ĭçe

144. MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

slĕd*g*e	rā*i*l′way	stē*a*m′er	trŏl′le*y*
bärge	fre*igh*t	se*h*ōōn′er	ĕn′gĭne
ya*ch*t	ĕx prĕss′	¢ȧ nȯ¢′	păck trāin
¢ō*a*ch	¢lip′per	¢ȧ năl′	¢ăr′ȧ văn

145. DICTATION REVIEW

Coke is made from mineral coal. Charcoal is charred wood. Gunpowder is a mixture of niter, charcoal, and sulphur. It was first known in China.

James Watt invented the steam engine; he was born in Scotland in 1736.

The United States produces more iron and steel than any other country.

146. RELATING TO OCCUPATIONS

färm′er	sāi′lŏr	fīre′mạn	mĕr′chạnt
mīn′er	pāint′er	brāke′mạn	drŭg′gĭst
shĕp′hẽrd	prĭnt′er	ĕn ġĭ neer′	flō′rist
wē*a*v′er	◦ōōp′er	◦on dŭ◦′tŏr	me ◦*h*ăn′i◦
tē*a*m′stẽr	bu*t*ch′er	mạ̀ çhĭn′ĭst	◦är′pen tẽr

147. RELATING TO GOVERNMENT

nā′tiọn	kĭng	state	◦ăp′i tạl
◦oŭn′trў	queen	vōt′er	gov′ẽr nŏr
◦oun′ty	king′dọm	ŏf′fĭ çer	prĕs′i dẹnt
çĭt′y	ĕm′pīre	sōl′dier	ĕm′prĕss
may′ŏr	rė̆ pŭb′lic	çĭt′ĭ zẹn	ĕm′pẽr ŏr

148. RACES AND CONDITIONS OF MEN

white	yĕl′lō*w*	prŏ grĕs′sĭ*ve*	Cạ*u* cā′siạn
black	săv′ạ̈ge	in vĕn′tĭ*ve*	Nē′grō
red	çĭv′ĭ līze*d*	com mẽr′ciạl	Ĭn′dĭ ạn
brown	bär′bạ̀ rous	lĭt′ẽr ạ̈ ry	Mạ̀ lā*y*′

149. DICTATION

George Washington was the first President of the United States. At this time the President is ——.

The President is commander in chief of the army and the navy.

The governor is the chief officer of a state. His home is in the capital of the state.

The mayor is the chief officer of a city.

150. SOUND OF **ti** AND **ci** = **sh**

ă.e′tiŏn	pā′tiẹnt	lŭs′ciọus
stā′tion	pa′tiẹnçe	dė̆ lĭ′ciọus
no′tion	suf fĭ′ciẹnt	sus pĭ′ciŏn
.eạu′tion	at ten′tion	mu ṣĭ′ciạn
sĕ.e′tion	.eon dĭ′tion	phў ṣĭ′ciạn

151. SOUND OF **i** = **y** IN **yes**

ȯn′iŏn	fạ̊ mĭl′iạ̊r	Ĭ tăl′iạn
ūn′ion	pė̆ .eūl′iạ̊r	ȯ pĭn′iŏn
mĭl′lion	ġēn′iŭs	.eom păn′iŏn
bĭl′lion	ġē′nĭ ạl	.eon vēn′iẹnt

152. SHORT VOWELS, ACCENTED

tăs′*se*l	bŭb′ble	jŏl′lў	vĕs′sẹl
pat′ter	rip′ple	pĭl′lạ̊r	sud′*de*n
chat′ter	.erip′ple	pil′lō*w*	blub′bẽr
.eăr′rȯt	hob′ble	dip′pẽr	vil′lăġe
tĕr′rŏr	.eud′dle	slip′per	.eol′lĕġe
hŏr′rid	strug′gle	suf′fer	griz′zly

Note: The *doubled* consonant in each word represents one sound.

153. DICTATION

Suit the action to the word. — SHAKESPEARE.

This glorious Union shall not perish. — EVERETT.

A nation is a thing that lives and acts like a man, and men are the particles of which it is composed.

— HOLLAND.

154. OBSCURE SOUNDS OF **a**

lō′e̤l	Rō′ma̤n	dăm′a̤sk	sĕv′er a̤l
săl′a̤d	Ġĕr′ma̤n	gär′la̤nd	ġen′er a̤l
met′a̤l	Içe′la̤nd	dĭs′ta̤nçe	ċom′i e̤a̤l
bal′la̤d	ĕr′ra̤nd	sŭb′sta̤nçe	fū′nĕr a̤l
ras′e̤a̤l	dĭs′ta̤nt	çĕn′tra̤l	im pôr′ta̤nt
med′a̤l	ĭn′fa̤nt	*Ch*rĭs′ma̤s	ġĕn′tle ma̤n

Note: In such unaccented syllables, **a̤** represents a light, obscure "short **a**," and **ȧ** a light, obscure "medial **a**."

155. OBSCURE SOUND OF **e**

sī′le̤nt	ăb′se̤nt	ex′çe̤l le̤nt	prĕs̤′ī de̤nt
sī′le̤nçe	ab′se̤nçe	ex′çe̤l le̤nçe	gȯv′ĕrn me̤nt
dē′çe̤nt	prĕs̤′e̤nt	rĕġ′ī me̤nt	mŏn′ū me̤nt

Note: The sound of **e** in these unaccented syllables is an obscure, indistinct "short **e**"; its symbol is **e̤**.

156. MODIFIED LONG VOWELS

fū′t͡ūre	dăm′ȧġe	voy′ȧġe	dė̆ s̤īre′
fôr′t͡ūne	păs′ṡȧġe	fûr′nȧçe	bė̆ nē*a*th′
vĕr′d͡ūre	pōst′ȧġe	sûr′fȧçe	prȯ̆ dūçe′
vīr′t͡ū*e*	păck′ȧġe	prĕf′ȧçe	prȯ̆ vīde′

Note: The *modified macron* is used with **a**, **e**, **o**, and **u** in *unaccented* syllables; the sounds indicated are variations of the "regular long sounds" of these vowels. For t͡ū, d͡ū, see page 7.

157. DICTATION

Time is the sand of life;
And when we waste a grain
And wish to get it back,—
We can but wish in vain.

158. WORDS USED IN ARITHMETIC

sīgns	ū′nĭt	nąught	dĭ vīde′
plŭs	nŭm′ber	zē′rō	sub trăct′
mī′nus	fac′tŏr	çi′pher	mŭl′tĭ plȳ
ē′quąls	frac′tion	fĭg′ûres	prŏb′lĕms
căn′çel	deç′ĭ mąl	sȳm′bols	ex ăm′ples

159. WHOLE NUMBERS

twelve	eight′een′	fĭf′ty-four′
ė̇ lĕv′en	nine′teen′	six′ty-five′
thĭr′teen′	twĕn′ty-one′	sĕv′en ty-six′
four′teen′	thĭr′ty-two′	eight′y-nine′
fĭf′teen′	fôr′ty-three′	four thou′sąnd

160. FRACTIONAL NUMBERS

fourths	eight′eenths′	tĕnths
fĭfths	twen′tĭ eths	hŭn′dredths
sixths	twen′ty-firsts′	thou′sąndths
twelfths	thĭr′ti eths	mĭl′lionths
ė̇ lĕv′enths	fôr′ty-sĕc′ônds	bil′lionths

161. TROUBLESOME LITTLE WORDS

Be *sure* to do the *right.*
We *ate* breakfast at *eight* o'clock.
Write me a letter from home.
It is *too* warm for a fire in the grate.
The *busy bee* improves each *shining hour.*
Great oaks from little *acorns* grow.

162. WORDS USED IN ARITHMETIC

tȯn	prŏd′uct	no tā′tion	nū′mer ā′tion
pound	quō′tient	ad dĭ′tion	sub trac′tion
gĭll	dĭ vī′sŏr	re māin′der	mul′tĭ plī′er
pīnt	dĭ vĭ′sion	dif′fer ence	mul′tĭ plĭ cănd′
quart	div′i dĕnd	sub′trahend	mul′tĭ plĭ cā′tion

163. WORDS RELATING TO MENSURATION

lĕngth	gal′lon	cūbe	trī′an gle
brĕadth	băr′rel	squâre	rec′tan gle
hēight	nick′el	ob′lŏng	păr′al lĕl
weight	dol′lăr	pўr′a mid	vĕr′ti cal
con′tents	quar′ter	çўl′in der	hŏr ĭ zŏn′tal

164. SOUNDS OF **-ed**

(**ed** = **t**)	(*e***d** = **d**)	(**ĕd**)	
åsked	hûrled	need′ĕd	*w*recked
chāsed	drāined	roast′ed	prom′ĭsed
piērçed	crawled	boast′ed	em ployed′
touched	ō′pened	ex ĭst′ed	frīght′ened
sēarched	a greed′	ex çīt′ed	ob struct′ĕd

165. TROUBLESOME WORDS IN DICTATION

Iron *ore* is used in making *steel*. Did some one *steal* an *oar*? *Here* is a *pair* of new shoes. Is this a *pear* tree? This fine *ware* is for sale.

"Beautiful faces are they that *wear*
The light of a pleasant spirit *there*."

PART ONE

SECTION 3

166. WORD BUILDING WITH **-er**

Root-words	*Derivatives*	*Root-words*	*Root-words*
bu͟ild	build′ẽr	work	lā′bŏr
spēak	speak′er	toil	trăv′el
wrīte	writ′er	ride	sŭf′fer
wa͟lk	walk′er	strīke	fŏl′lōw
drŭm	drum′mer	stŏp	ex plōre′
swĭm	swim′mer	blot	de çēive′

Direction: Observe Rules for Spelling, and add *-er*, meaning *one who*, to words in last two columns.

167. WORD BUILDING WITH SUFFIXES

Adjective	*Verb*	*Adverb*	*Noun*
thĭck	thick′*e*n	thick′lў	thick′ness
quĭck	quick′*e*n	quick′ly	quick′ness
shôrt	short′*e*n	short′ly	short′ness
chēap	cheap′*e*n	cheap′ly	cheap′ness
lī*gh*t	light′*e*n	light′ly	light′ness
brī*gh*t	bright′*e*n	bright′ly	bright′ness

Note: The suffix *-en* means *to make; -ly* in adverbs means *manner; -ness* means *state* or *condition.*

168. MEMORY GEM

True worth is in being, not seeming;
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good, not in dreaming
Of great things to do by and by. — ALICE CARY.

169. RELATED WORDS

Verb	*Participle*	*Noun*
a mūse′	a mus′ing	a muse′ment
im prove′	im prov′ing	im prove′ment
con fūse′	con fus′ing	con fu′sion
com pâre′	com par′ing	com păr′ĭ son
o blīge′	o blig′ing	ŏb′lĭ gā′tion
in vīte′	in vīt′ing	ĭn′vĭ tā′tion

170. RELATED WORDS

Verb	*Adjective*	*Noun*
ė lĕct′	ė lĕc′tĭve	ė lĕc′tion
dė stroy′	de strŭc′tive	de struc′tion
prŏ dūce′	pro dŭc′tive	pro duc′tion
ĕx tĕnd′	ex ten′sĭve	ex ten′sion
im press′	im pres′sĭve	im pres′sion
pos sĕss′	pos ses′sive	pos ses′sion

171. RELATED WORDS

Verb	*Noun*	*Adjective*	*Noun*
ū nīte′	ūn′ion	wīse	wĭs′dom
erė āte′	erēa′tŭre	moist	mois′tŭre
căp′tŭre	căp′tĭve	pūre	pū′rĭ ty
ar rīve′	ar rīv′al	rē′al	rė ăl′i ty
prŏ pōse′	prŏ pōs′al	lō′cal	lŏ căl′i ty
know	*knŏw′lĕdge*	sweet	sweet′ness
căr′ry	*căr′rĭage*	bus′y	busi′ness
măr′ry	*măr′rĭage*	plĕas′ant	pleas′ure

172. WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

ȧnt	ä*u*nt	màs′ter	e*ă*r′et	tō̇ mā′tō
màsk	lä*u*nch	bȧs′ket	pā′trȯn	ā′prĭ eot
slȧnt	hä*l*ve̤s	fȧst′er	mā′trȯn	hăl′i but
elȧsp	lä′vạ̊	plȧs′ter	ạ̊l′der	en hànçe′
elȧss	pä*l*m′y	pĭ ăn′ō	bạ̊ nä′nạ̊	en trànçe′

Caution: Be careful to give the sound of **a** indicated.

173. SOUND OF "SHORT **e**," ACCENTED AND OBSCURED

said	dū′e̤l	ān′ġe̤l	mit′te̤n	stĕ*a*d′y
says	hov′el	ăsp′en	chick′ĕn	hun′dre̤d
an′y	nov′el	ean′çel	ki*t*ch′ĕn	kin′drĕd
man′y	mod′el	trav′el	bă*r*′re̤l	ạ̊ gain′
fū′e̤l	rĕb′el	chi̤s′el	pär′çe̤l	ạ̊ gainst′

174. SOUND OF "SHORT **i**"

rĭsk	sat′ĭn	çĕr′ta*i*n	fẽr′tĭle	ĭ tal′ĭe
sĭnçe	Lat′ĭn	eûr′ta*i*n	rep′tile	fā′vŏr ĭte
rĭnse	sĭr′up	vil′la*i*n	hos′tile	ġen′ŭ ĭne
with	spĭr′it	sẽrv′ĭçe	dĭ rĕet′	fem′ĭ nĭne
been	pret′ty	ser′vĭle	dĭ vōrçe′	găs′ō̇ lĭne

Caution: Do not substitute another sound for that of "short **i**."

175. SOUNDS OF "SHORT **o**" AND "MEDIAL **o**"

wa̤s	ŏ̇ff	ŏ̇f′*te*n	bŏn′nĕt	ạ̊ erŏ̇ss′
frŏm	elŏ̇th	sŏ̇f′*te*n	sŏr′rel	fŏ*r*e′*h*ĕad
ŏ̇f′fer	seŏ̇ff	eŏ̇f′fĭn	yŏn′der	*k*nŏ*w*l′ĕd*g*e
eŏr′ạ̊l	frŏ̇st	eŏ̇f′fee (ɪ)	wạ̊l′rus	hŏl′lў hŏck

Note: The sound **ŏ̇** lies between **ŏ** and **ȯ**.

176. SOUND OF "LONG **u**," AND OF **u̇** = **o͞o**

sūe	flew (o͞o)	Sū′si̇̀n	tū′lĭp	in dūçe′
dūe	slew (o͞o)	sūit′ed	Tūes̛′day	de lūde′
sū′et	blu̇e	sub dūe′	stu′pid	new′ly
sew′er	ju̇te	blu̇′ing	stu′dẹnt	neū′ter
rẽ new′	Jew (ū)	blu̇′ish	stu′por	av′ẽ nūe

Caution: Do not substitute sound of "long **oo**" for "long **u**."

177. SOUND OF "LONG **oo**"

chew	ro͞ot	pru̇ne	so͞othe	bru̇′tal
grew	ho͞op	wo̤und	tru̇′ant	pru̇n′ing
strew	ho͞of	truths̛	seru̇′ple	re-eru̇it′
threw	sho̤e	cho͞os̛e	pru̇′dẹnt	bo̤u quet′

Note: The sound of **u̇**, an equivalent of "long **oo**," occurs often after **r**, and sometimes after **l**, **j**, and **ch**.

178. WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

yĕt	yēar	want	flō′rist	kĕt′tle
gĕt	stōne	fault	nȯth′ing	stĕad′y
sŭch	shōne	jŭdge	lau′rel	in stĕad′
shŭt	sleek	ōn′ly	al′wāys̛	ēi′ther
nȯne	creek	flō′rạ	gauz′y	nēi′ther

Caution: Substitute no other sound for the vocal indicated.

179. CONSONANTS REQUIRING ATTENTION

shroud	lĕngth	*wr*ēath	lĭs′*t*en
shrill	strength	*wr*ĕtch	mois′*t*en
shrink	ärc′tic	*aw*k′wärd	răs̛*p*′bĕr ry
hū′mŏr	in′sĕcts	cŏl′u*m*n	hănd′sȯme
hum′ble	prŏs′pĕcts	dō*ugh*′nut	hănd′ker chief

180. WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES

Ăr′ab	flow′ẽr	hŭn̲′grў	rė̃ çĕss′
ā′e͡ôrn	show′ẽr	sē′rīē̤s̲	ad drĕss′
ā′ġĕd	quạr′rel	prāi′rĭe	çĭ gär′
māy′ŏr	pŭmp′kĭn	tĭck′lĭsh	dė̃ fe͡et′
loy′a̲l	prĭn′çĕss	wȯn′drous	dĭ re͡et′
tō′*w*ărd	tō′*w*ărd̤s̲	sup pōs̲e′	pȯ̃ lïçe′

Caution: Note the accent, and pronounce with care.

181. WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES

ū′s̲ŭ a̲l	rē′a̲l ly	ī dē′a̲
ĭ′vȯ̃ ry	ē′ven ing	fă͡e′tȯ̃ ry
mem′ȯ̃ ry	rĕg′ŭ lar	ĭn′dus try
vi͡e′tȯ̃ ry	sev′ẽr a̲l	ĭn′ter est
his′tȯ̃ ry	ė̃ lĕv′enth	trăv′el ẽr
fin′ẽr y	an ȯth′er	be*a*ū′tė̃ *o*us
slāv′ẽr y	vī′ȯ̃ le̲nt	op pō′ne̲nt
mĭs̲′ẽr y	vi′ȯ̃ le̲nç*e*	ĭl lŭs′trāte

Caution: Pronounce none of these words in *two* syllables.

182. COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

Mĭs′ter,	Mr.	num′ber,	No.
Gĕn′tle me̲n,	Messrs.	post of′fice,	P.O.
Mis′tress,	Mrs.	post′s-crĭpt,	P.S.
Mis′sĭs,	Mrs.	be fōre′ noon,	A.M.
Mad′a̲m,	Mdm.	a̲ft′er noon,	P.M.
Do͡e′tŏr,	Dr.	la̲st month,	ult.
Rev′er e̲nd,	Rev.	this month,	inst.
	next month,	prox.	

183. ROOT-WORDS AND DERIVATIVES

sāil	sail′ŏr	bĕg	beg′găr
vĭs̱′ĭt	vis̱′ĭ tŏr	līe	li′ăr
eol lĕet′	eol lee′tŏr	pōle	po′la̱r
pro tĕet′	pro tee′tŏr	sehōōl	sehŏl′ăr
po̱s s̱ĕss′	po̱s s̱es′sŏr	ăṉ′gle	ăṉ′gŭ la̱r
eon dŭet′	eon due′tŏr	çĭr′ele	çĭr′eŭ la̱r

184. USES OF THE MACRON

The mā′erŏn is the mark used to indicate the regular *long* sounds of the vowels.

bāste	hēath	brībe	pōrch	mūs̱e
erate	knead	sliçe	forçe	fūmes̱
stale	gleam	swine	ghost	tōōls̱
stāin	bleach	thrive	hōard	stōōp
fāiled	streak	whilst	hōarse	hȳ′dra̱nt
quāint	breathes̱	writhe	throne	rīm′ing
				(*or* rhȳm′-)

185. USES OF THE BREVE AND BREVE-CIRCUMFLEX

The brēve indicates the regular *short* sounds of the vowels; the breve-cīr′cumflex indicates "medial **o**."

erăg	dĕbt	kĭln	shŏck	hў̆mn
traet	yell	eliff	botch	sў̆m′bol
valve	dĕaf	twins̱	notch	tŭfts
gnash	dense	twist	solve	thrŭsts
seant	tempt	wring	thrŏng	sŏŏt′y
seraps	breath	glĭmpse	thŏng	erŏŏk′ed

Direction: Give the sounds indicated by these symbols,— **ā, ă, ē, ĕ, ī, ĭ, ō, ŏ, o̅, o͝o, o͝o, ū, ŭ, ȳ, y̆.**

186. USES OF THE CIRCUMFLEX

The çĭr'e̮umflex indicates sounds of **a**, **e**, **o**, and **u** before **r**.

lâ*i*r	*h*ê*i*r	s*e*ôrch	tûrf
flâr*e*	thê*i*r	fôr'ma̮l	ûrġ*e*
stâr*e*	whêr*e*	fôr'mer	mûr'der
blâr*e*	thêr*e*'fore	~~e~~ôrd'ăġe	mûr'mŭr
af fâ*i*r'	*h*ê*i*r'ess	~~e~~ôr'nĭç*e*	fûr'lō*ugh*

187. USES OF "DOTS ABOVE"

"Dots above" **a** indicates "Italian **a**," and **ï** = "long **e**."

därt	h*ea*rth	bärr*e*d	vä̤ lïs*e*'
gäp*e*	h*ea*rt'y	s*e*ärr*e*d	rä̤ vïn*e*'
~~e~~ärv*e*	h*ea*rk'*e*n	pär'*s*on	fä̤ tïg*ue*'
pärt'ly	g*a*unt'let	mär'quĭs	in trïg*ue*'

188. USES OF "DOTS BELOW"

"Dots below" indicates **a̤** = **ô**, **o̤** = **o͞o**, and **ṳ** = **o͞o**.

da̤*u*b	ga̤*u*z*e*	ro̤*u*t*e*	rṳd*e*'ly
dwa̤rf	a̤*w*'ful	gro̤*u*p	rṳ'ra̤l
va̤*u*lt	a̤*u*'burn	wo̤*u*nd'ed	prṳ'de̤nt
swa̤th	fa̤l'ter	to̤*ur*'ist	prṳn'ing
wa̤rd'*e*n	rē wa̤rd'	mo̤v*e*'me̤nt	sū'mă*e*

189. USES OF "DOT ABOVE"

"Dot above" **a** indicates "medial **a**," **ȯ** = **ŭ**, and **ġ** = **j**.

vȧst	shȯv*e*	fōrġ*e*	rāġ'ing
flȧsk	gȯv'ern	dŏ*d*ġ*e*	ġĭn'ġer
wȧft'ĕd	~~e~~ȯl'a̤n der	frĭnġ*e*	sug ġĕst'
ad vȧnç'ing	sŏv'er *e*ĭ*g*n	plŭnġ*e*	~~e~~ŭ*d*ġ'el

190. USES OF "DOT BELOW"

"Dot below" indicates **ạ = ŏ**, **ọ = o͝o**, and **ụ = o͝o**.

wạn	wạl'lō*w*	ẹuck'o͝o	bọṣ'ọm
wạd	wạd'dle	ẹush'*i*ọn	wọlf'ish
wạnd	wạl'lọp	pụl'l*e*y̆	wọr'sted
squạn'der	wạl'lĕt	bụl'rush	wọm'ạn ly
squạb'ble	wạr'rạnt	bụll'ọck	wọl vẽr ēn*e*′

191. USES OF THE TILDE

The tĭl'dĕ indicates **ẽ**, **ĩ**, **õ**, or **ỹ = û** in accented syllables, and **ã**, **ĩ**, **õ**, or **ỹ = ẽ** in unaccented syllables.

ġẽrm	dĩrk	rā'zõr	gram'mãr
jẽrk	vĩr'ġin	măn'õr	haz'ạ̊rd
stẽrn	skĩr'mish	hŏr'rõr	liz'ạ̊rd
mỹr'tl*e*	ẹon fĩrm'	splen'dõr	stand'ạ̊rd

192. USES OF THE "MODIFIED MACRON" AND "TIE BAR"

The "modified macron" indicates the *modified long* vowel sounds. For the "tie bar," see page 7.

dăm'ă̱ġ*e*	rḛ̄ būke′	kĕr'ọ̄ sēne	a*e*′tu̱ ạ̊l
band'ă̱ġ*e*	rḛ̄ vŏlv*e*′	ī dē'ạ̊l	vĭr'tu̱*e*
rum'mă̱ġ*e*	el'ḛ̄ vāte	măr'rō*w*	ū'ṣu̱ ạ̊l
ôr'dĭ nă̱ rў	plen'tḛ̄ *ou*s	fŭr'rō*w*	pop'u̱ lar
se*e*′rḛ̄ tă̱ rў	gay'ẹ̊ ty	tor nā'dō	a*e*′cu̱ rā̱te

193. USES OF THE "LOWER BAR"

"Lower bar" indicates **e̲ = ā**, **s̲ = z**, **n̲ = ng**, **x̲ = gz**.

ăn̲'gry	poiṣe	ex̲ ŭlt′	ve̲*i*n
tĭn̲k'er	rŏṣ'in	ex̲ ạlt′	re̲*ig*n
tĭn̲'kl*e*	ex pōṣe′	ex̲ ērt′	ẹon ve̲*y*′
trin̲'ket	dis̲ ē*a*ṣe′	ex̲ *h*ĭb'it	sŭr ve̲*y*′õr

194. Uses of the "Transverse Bar" and Cedilla

The çĕ dĭl'la is used with **c** to indicate its *soft* sound. The "transverse bar" indicates "hard **c**" and "voiced **th**."

ăç'ĭd	ẹlăm'ber	sẹârçe	lāthe
çiv il	trĭck'*le*	sŭẹ çeed'	bathe
çen'ter	erō'eus	çĭr'*eu*ĭt	bŏth'er
jus'tĭç*e*	ạu*e*'tion	ĭ'çĭ ẹl*e*	lath'er
çȳ'press	eạu'tion	çȳ'elone	thith'er

195. Uses of the "Inverted Breve"

The "inverted breve" indicates *obscure* short sounds.

ō'vạl	hū'mạn	băr'rẹn	sī'lẹnçe
ri'vạl	ẹär'eạss	tor'rẹnt	sçi'ẹnçe
sig'nạl	vĕnġ*e*'ạnçe	sẽr'pẹnt	pa*y*'mẹnt
bal'ạnçe	fes'tĭ vạl	tăl'ẹnt	ĕv'ĭ dẹnt
in'stạnt	ad'mi ral	ju*dġ*'mẹnt	eon'fĭ dẹnt

196. Peculiar Word-forms

blink	space	brushed	plumb'er
ẹlash	stroll	trust'y	flat'ter
trail	strap	hold'er	fac'tor
flinch	thrice	glit'ter	slight'ly
dro'ver	smȯth'er	pad'ding	spright'ly

Direction: Write other words that appear in each word-form.

197. Words Containing Silent Letters

pr*ey*	trŭ*dġe*	s*eh*ēme	mē*a*'ger
rō*gue*	plī*ght*	*wr*ăn'*gle*	eoŭr'ă*ġe*
eō*u*rt	bou*gh*s	făm'ĭ*ne*	f*o*r be*a*r'
sou*l*s	sō*u*rçe	in lā*id*'	thȯr'ȯ*ugh*

198. CONSECUTIVE CONSONANTS, DUPLICATES

tăl′lō*w*	gĭd′dy	as sĭst′	set tee′
shab′by	glim′mer	as sī*g*n′	of fĕnd′
gar′ret	trig′ger	ar rānġe′	eol leet′
daz′zle	mes′sāġe	ap point′	eon neet′
pat′tern	bŭr′rō*w*	sup pōrt′	eor reet′

Note: These *duplicated* consonants are pronounced each like a single consonant, and preceding vowels are *short*.

199. NAMES OF VEGETABLES

kāle	mā*i*ze	mus′tărd	eŭr′rants
leeks	gō*u*rd	pep′pers	çel′er y
ȯn′iȯn	tûr′nip	r*h*u′bärb	let′tuce (-ĭs)
gär′lie	eăr′rȯt	pī*e*′plant	spin′ach (-ăj)
pärs′le*y*	pärs′nip	egg′plant	as păr′a gus

200. WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING

eleft	erev′ĭçe	gōr′y	blȯod′y
sylph	fâ*i*r′y	drow′sy	sleep′y
blīthe	mer′ry	mer′it	dė sẽrve′
hang	sus pend′	im′ăġe	like′ness
prā*i*se	eom mend′	pit′y	sym′pa thy

201. WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING

erė āte′	dė stroy′	dān′ger	safe′ty
a e çept′	rė jẽet′	dou*b*t′less	dou*b*t′ful
in elude′	ex elude′	in′jure	ben′ė fit
as çend′	dė sc*e*nd′	hė rō′ie	eow′ărd ly
eon sent′	re fūse′	in tē′rĭ ȯr	ex te′ri ȯr

202. NAMES OF FLOWERS

dāi′sy	phlŏx	blue′bell	a̤ nĕm′ō nė
pan′sy	ăs′ter	snow′drop	dan′dė lī′on
pop′py	ero′eus	but′ter eup	ġė rā′nĭ um
ôr′ehĭd	eow′slip	sun′flow er	hol′ly hŏck
pe′ō ny	vī′ō let	daf′fō dil	hon′eў suck′le

203. NOUNS OF SIMILAR MEANING

hilt	han′dle	mēadṣ	mĕad′ōwṣ
ants	em′mets	elawṣ	tal′onṣ
vale	val′ley	spite	mal′içe
view	pros′peet	thresh′ōld	en′tra̤nçe
plan	dė sīgn′	pûr′pose	in ten′tion

Direction: In this and similar lessons, study words in pairs.

204. NAMES OF BIRDS

gŭll	lin′net	grack′le	eą̄ nā′ry
grouse	rā′ven	pär′trĭdġe	ō′rĭ ole
hĕr′on	eon′dor	phĕaṣ′a̤nt	bob′ō lĭn̲k
fa̤l′eon	vul′tūre	pel′i ea̤n	king′fish er
plov′er	bob′white′	buz′za̤rd	tāi′lōr bird

205. VERBS OF SIMILAR MEANING

aid	sue′cōr	roam	ram′ble
buy	pûr′chase	think	pon′der
shun	a̤ void′	tease	an noy′
deck	a̤ dôrn′	hin′der	pre vent′
tell	rė lāte′	pierce	pen′ė trāte

206. WORDS RELATING TO BIRD LIFE

mōlt	pre*y*	hōōt	ĕăr′ŏl
hăt*c*h	swōōp	chĭrp	chat′ter
brōōd	s*c*ream	trill	twit′ter
cheep	squawk	wạr′bl*e*	whis′*tle*
plume	hȯv′er	chĭr′rup	mī′grāte

207. ADJECTIVES OF SIMILAR MEANING

mūte	si′lẹnt	ẽ rĕ*e*t′	up′right
*w*hole	en tīre′	tim′id	bash′fu*l*
dŭm*b*	speech′less	ten′der	del′i ĕă*t*e
lō*a*th	un will′ing	ġen teel′	pō̇ līte′
la′zy	in′dō̇ lẹnt	hạ*ugh*′ty	o′ver bear′ing

208. NAMES OF INSECTS

flea	mĭ*dġe*	ĕrick′et	mos q*uï*′tō
*g*nat	spī′der	fire′fly	but′ter fly
wạsp	lo′ĕust	silk′worm	bum′bl*e* bee
hôr′net	wee′vil	kā′tў dĭd′	grȧss′hop per
bee′tl*e*	ĕut′worm	chĭnch bug	ĕăt′er pĭl′lăr

209. WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING

lō*w*′er	high′er	deb′it	ĕred′it
up′wărd	down′wărd	de*b*t′ŏr	ĕred′i tŏr
for′wărd	back′wărd	fol′ly	pru′dẹnç*e*
noiṣ′y	noiṣe′less	wiṣ′dȯm	ig′nō̇ rạnç*e*
dou*b*t′ful	çẽr′*ta*ĭn	sū̆ pe′rĭ ŏr	in fe′ri or

Direction: Study these words in pairs.

210. WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING

sight	vĭ'şiȯn	shame	dis grāçe'
maze	tan'gle	wȯn'der	mär'vel
rȯ bust'	stûr'dy	thank'ful	grate'ful
dūpe	de çēive'	sleep'ing	dôr'mant
quĕst	pur sūit'	fĕr'tĭle	prȯ duce'tĭve

211. WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING

râre	fre'quent	ad vànçe'	rė treat'
ĕx'it	en'trançe	worth'less	prĕ'cious
plen'ty	fam'ine	dis pērse'	as sem'ble
sul'len	cheer'ful	will'ing	rė luc'tant
mī'şer	spend'thrift	re joiç'ing	sŏr'rōw ing

212. ADJECTIVES AND WORD BUILDING

plăç'ĭd	se cūre'	prŏmpt	wĭst'ful
viv'id	se rēne'	thȯr'ȯugh	ceau'tious
diş'mal	ob scūre'	mōurn'ful	se'ri ous
môr'tal	ab rŭpt'	lib'er al	ab'sȯ lūte
fa'tal	cor rŭpt'	dū'tĭ ful	es pĕ'cial

Direction: Form *adverbs* by suffixing *-ly*, meaning *manner*, to each word.

213. SENSES AND QUALITIES

sight	stāined	dusk'y	cȯl'ŏred	bril'liant
touch	tep'id	friġ'id	tŏr'rid	un e'ven
taste	aç'id	ace'rid	bit'ter	pun'gent
smell	strŏng	ran'çid	spīç'y	frā'grant
hearing	keen	a cūte'	dis tĭnct'	mū'şĭ cal

214. UNACCENTED **o** IN LAST SYLLABLE; **ȯ** = "SHORT **u**"

ăt′ȯm	vĕn′ȯm	mō′tiȯn	e rup′tiȯn
ȩus′tom	drag′ȯn	af fĕc′tion	ȩon ven′tion
phăn′tom	meth′ȯd	re lā′tion	pro duc′tion
pī′lot	sẽr′mȯn	re flec′tion	foun dā′tion
pĭs′tol	ȩray′o͟n	ob jec′tion	con struc′tion

215. WORDS RELATING TO INDIAN LIFE

lŏ*dġe*	săv′ȧ*ġe*	ȩą̇ no͟e′	wąr *wh*ōōp
squaw	ăr′rō*w*	pad′dle	tŏm′ą̇ hawk
wig′wąm	quiv′er	blăn̲′ket	mŏȩ′cą̇ sĭn
wąm′pum	sĭn′ew	coun′çil	ȩăl′ŭ met
red′skin	deer′skin	pą̇ pōōse′	hom′i ny

216. THE SUFFIX **-er**

gain′er	be hōld′er	lĕȩ′tu͟r er
mourn′er	ȩom pō͟s′er	en grav′er
preach′er	pro mōt′er	sup port′er
re ȩôrd′er	pro dūç′er	tȳpe′set′ter
pûr′chȧs er	pur su′er	book′sell′er

Direction: Define these words; thus, — gain*er*, *one who* gains; lectur*er*, *one who* lectures, etc.

217. THE SUFFIX **-or**

in strŭȩ′tŏr	prŏs′peȩ tŏr	de pŏ͟s′ĭ tŏr
ȩol lĕȩ′tŏr	ȩoun′se͟ lor	con trib′ŭ tor
ȩon fes′sor	ȩre ā′tŏr	so lĭç′i tor
op pres′sor	sur vīv′or	năv′i gā tor
pro fes′sor	sū′per vī′s͟ŏr	speȩ′ŭ la tor

Direction: Define these words; the suffix *-or* means *one who*.

218. WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING

ĕmp′ty	vā′ȩant	hė̆ rō′ie	văl′iant
brave	găl′lant	wa̤tch′ful	viġ′ĭ lant
stick′y	ad he′sĭve	grāçe′ful	ĕl′ė̆ gant
stăg′nant	mō′tion less	ėŏn′stant	ėon tĭn′ū̆ al
ăr′rant	down′right	hĕalth′ful	sa̤ lū′brĭ ous

219. NAMES OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

flute	bū′gle	băn′jō	me lō′de ȯn
härp	ėôr′net	guĭ tär′	ac ėôr′dĭ ȯn
lȳre	trump′et	vī ȯ lĭn′	ėon çĕr tĭ′na̤
ôr′gan	çȳm′ba̤ls	măn′dȯ lin	kĕt′tle drŭm
băg′pipe	ėlăr′ĭ net	bāss vī′ol	tăm′bo̤u rïne′

220. THE SUFFIX **-ant**

plĕas̤′a̤nt	ăp′pli ȩant	ĕm′ĭ gra̤nt
rā′dĭ ant	as sĭst′ant	ŏe′cū̆ pant
dĭs ėôrd′ant	ėon test′ant	in hăb′ĭt ant
a̤ bŭn′dant	as sāil′ant	trī um′phant
stĭm′ū̆ lant	dė̆ scĕnd′ant	sĭg nĭf′ĭ ȩant

Direction: Note that the suffix *-ant* means *one who* or *that which.*

221. DICTATION REVIEW

Bricks are burned in a *kiln.*
He is *heir* to a large estate.
We should breathe pure *air.*
We will go by the direct *route.*

There gently lay the *roots*, and there
Sift the dark *mold* with kindly care. —BRYANT.

222. THE SUFFIX **-ent**

reṣ͡ī dẹnt	ap pâr′ẹnt	ex′cel lẹnt
ad hēr′ent	ab hŏr′rent	prev′ạ̊ lent
de pend′ent	in dul′ġent	prov′i dent
op pō′nent	re pel′lent	re çip′i ent
re spond′ent	per sist′ent	e͡ŏr re͡ spond′ent

Direction: Define these words, noting that *-ent* means *one who* or *that which.*

223. TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS

ăd*z*	gā*u*ġ*e*	mō*w*′er	pick′ax
mạll	gouġ*e*	ted′der	mat′tock
wĕ*d*ġ*e*	sc*y*̄th*e*	reap′er	hay′fork
s͡eōōp	e͡ra′dl*e*	thrash′er	hay knife
*w*rĕnch	sick′l*e*	pi*t*ch′fork	e͡ul′tĭ vā tŏr

224. WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING

sh*o*̄*w*′y	pŏm′po͡us	wit′ty	hū′mŏr o͡us
doubt′ful	dū′bi ous	pọ̊ līte′	e͡oûr′te͡ ous
fright′ful	hid′e͡ ous	se͡ vēre′	rig′ŏr ous
dole′ful	pit′e͡ ous	läugh′a ble	lū′dĭ e͡rous
fra′gra̤nt	ō′dŏr ous	wȯn′der ful	mär′vel ous

225. DICTATION REVIEW

"How beautiful is the *rain!*"
Victoria's *reign* was a very long one.
The *reins* of this bridle are broken.
The *vane* tells the direction of the wind.
The richest *ore* often lies in the deepest *vein.*

226. THE SUFFIX **-ous**

joy′o̲us	dān′ger o̲us	¢o̲u rā′ġeo̲us
wȯn′drous	dė̤ s̤īr′ous	me lō′dĭ ous
ĕn′vĭ ous	vĭg′ŏr ous	mў̈s tē′rĭ ous
pĕr′ĭl ous	¢lam′ŏr ous	vi¢ tō′ri ous
vĭr′tu̲ ous	glō′rĭ ous	in dŭs′tri ous

Direction: Define these words; *-ous* means *full of, having.*

227. ARTICLES IN A GROCERY

yē*a*st	çīt′rȯn	¢ō′¢ō*a*	çĭn′nạ̊ mȯn
fruit	ġĭn′ġer	rāi′s̤ins̤	sal e rā′tus
starch	pep′per	vạ̊ nĭl′lạ̊	tap ĭ ō′¢ạ̊
¢lōves̤	pick′les̤	mo lăs′ses̤	chŏ¢′o̤ lät*e*
nut′meg	¢atch′up	vĭn′ė̤ gär	vĕġ′e tạ̊ bles̤

228. THE SUFFIX **-let**

ring′lĕt	lāke′let	măl′let	¢ut′let
ärm′let	brook′let	çĭr′¢let	īs′let
leaf′let	stream′let	bo͝ok′let	lan′çet
ro͞ot′let	brȧnch′let	plant′let	owl′et
wave′let	riv′ŭ let	vein′let	ea′glet

Direction: Define these words, noting that *-let* means *little.*

229. DICTATION REVIEW

There is a *knot hole* in this board; it is not fit for use. Tell the truth, and the *whole* truth.

The eagle is a bird of *prey.*

He *prayeth* best who loveth best
All things both *great* and small.

— COLERIDGE.

230. VERBS OF SIMILAR MEANING

af firm′	as sẽrt′	ŏr dāin′	ap point′
ė rāse′	ex pŭnġe′	con çēal′	dis guīse′
pur sūe′	fol′lōw	fa̤l′ter	hes̤′ĭ tāte
con sōle′	com′fŏrt	van′ish	dis ap pēar′
ob tāin′	ac quīre′	dis sent′	dis â̤ gree′

231. ARTICLES IN A DRUG STORE

sälve	bŏt′tles̤	poi′s̤on	me̤d′i çĭne
paints	vär′nish	es′se̤nçe	glў̆ç′er ĭn
vi′â̤ls̤	lĭq′uŏrs̤	är′ni ê̤	cal′çĭ mīne
al′um	tĭn̲e′tŭ̲re	môr′phĭne	lin′i mê̤nt
bo′rax	oint′mê̤nt	văs′ė lĭne	per fūm′er y

232. SHORT VOWELS IN FIRST SYLLABLES

man′tel	lĕġ′end	çin′der	lot′ter y
pil′lâ̤r	sol′emn	glis′ten	pot′ter y
bun′dle	tun′nel	crim′s̤on	flat′ter y
freck′le	satch′el	cres′cê̤nt	pas′sen ġer
span̲′gle	shriv′el	stru̲e′tŭ̲re	mes′sen ġer

233. LONG VOWELS IN FIRST SYLLABLES

hā′tred	cho′rus	pre′çept	va′ri ous
sa′cred	fe′male	pri′vāte	cu′ri ous
dain′ty	spa′cious	fi′er y	se′ri ous
main′ly	gra′cious	sa′vŏr y	nu′mer ous
faint′ly	spe′cious	pri′mâ̤ ry	pre′vi ous

Direction: Compare the accented syllables in 232 and 233, and note the general fact as to their endings.

234. IN NORTHERN EUROPE

Wales	Welsh	Swe′den	Swēd′ish
Eng′land	Eng′lish	Nor′way	Nor we′gian
Scot′land	Scotch	Ger′many	Ger′man
Ire′land	I′rish	Rus′sia (rush′a)	Rus′sian
Den′mark	Dan′ish	Neth′er lands	Dutch

Direction: Always begin these words with capitals.

235. IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

France	French	Por′tu gal	Por′tu guese
Spain	Span′iard	Bel′gi um	Bel′gi an
It′a ly	I tal′ian	Aus′tri a	Aus′tri an
Greece	Greek	Hun′ga ry	Hun ga′ri an
Tur′key	Turk	Switz′er land	Swiss

236. EXPORTS FROM EUROPE

cork	dry goods	stat′ues	cut′ler y
toys	wool′ens	paint′ings	stat′u a ry
watch′es	car′pets	en grav′ings	sta′tion er y
clocks	cur′tains	sil′ver ware	fur′ni ture
lin′en	glass′ware	jew′el ry	in′stru ments

237. DICTATION REVIEW

The children were playing on the *beach*.
Grains of buckwheat are shaped like *beech* nuts.
Make a *bow* before you begin.

Woodman, spare that tree;
Touch not a single *bough*.

—MORRIS.

238. RELATED WORDS

Verb	*Verbal*	*Noun*
set′tle	set′tling	set′tle ment
man′age	man′ag ing	man′age ment
re duce′	re duc′ing	re duc′tion
lo′cate	lo′cāt ing	lo cā′tion
in close′	in clos′ing	in clō′sure
ir′ri gāte	ir′ri gāt ing	ir rĭ gā′tion
cul′ti vate	cul′ti vāt ing	cul ti va′tion

Direction: Study these words by lines, from left to right.

239. RELATED WORDS

Verb	*Noun*	*Adjective*
im ăg′ĭne	im′ăge	im ăg′ĭ nā ry
re vŏlve′	rev o lū′tion	rev o lū′tion ā ry
ro′tate	ro tā′tion	ro′tā ry
re late′	re lā′tion	rel′ā tĭve
in fect′	in fec′tion	in fec′tious
op pose′	op po sĭ′tion	ŏp′pō sĭte
im′i tate	im i ta′tion	ĭm′i tā tĭve

240. RELATED WORDS

Verb	*Noun*	*Noun*	*Adjective*
lose	loss	depth	deep
chōōse	choice	length	long
steal	stĕalth	breadth	broad
of fend′	of fense′	strength	strong
de fend′	de fense′	he′ro	he ro′ic
re lieve′	re lief′	na′tūre	nat′ū ral
be lieve′	be lief′	cen′ter	cen′tral

241. IN ASIA

Chĭ′nạ	Chī nēṣe′	Ạ rā′bĭ ạ	Ăr′ab
Sī ăm′	Sĭ′ạ mēṣe′	Sī bē′ri ạ	ɛo͞o′lĭeṣ
Jạ păn′	Jăp′ạ nēṣe′	tụn′drạ	stĕppe
In′dĭ ạ	Hin′dụ	juṉ′gle	dĕṣ′ẽrt
Pẽr′sia (-shạ)	Pẽr′siạn	bạ zaar′	ȯ ā′sĭs

242. ANIMAL LIFE IN ASIA

yak	zē′bū	lĭ′ȯn	hȳ ē′nạ
sheep	ɛam′el	li′on ess	bŭf′fạ lo
goats	doṉ′key	ti′ger	el′ẽ phạnt
snakes	jack′ạl	ti′gress	ɛroɛ′ȯ dile
ɛō′brạ	lĕop′ărd	wolves	rhī nŏç′ẽr os

243. ASIATIC PRODUCTIONS

tea	am′ber	ī′dolṣ	bam bo͞o′
teak	dye′wood	tûr′baṉ	ĭn′dĭ gō
rugs	ɛăm′phŏr	ɛash′mēre	chi′nạ ware
shawls	pop′pĭeṣ	mo′hair	pôr′çẽ lăin
brŏnze	ō′pĭ um	am′u let	ŭm brĕl′lạṣ

244. A LESSON IN ETYMOLOGY

Peaches were first known in Persia.

Bazaar is the Persian word for *market.*

Gauze was first made in Gaza, a city in Palestine.

Currants get their name from Corinth, Greece.

Cashmere is a rich stuff first made in the vale of Cashmere, India.

245. Dissyllables accented on First Syllable

bōwl′der	res′eūe	içe′bẽrg	rụ′mõr
bowl′ing	ạu′thõr	sea′wärd	flā′võr
drown′ing	stär′tle	frag′mẹnt	lin̲′ger
tûr′tle	far′thing	eur′rẹnt	men′tion
ûr′chin	bar′gain(-gĕn)	min̲′gle	põr′tion

246. Dissyllables accented on Second Syllable

ạ̊ bīde′	hal lo͞o′	eon çẽrn′	sup plȳ′
ab sôrb′	prŏ çeed′	re mind′	sur prīṣe′
bẽ yŏnd′	for bădе′	re fine′	pro vīde′
dŏ māin′	re strāin′	re fresh′	im plore′
dis may′	re view′	be stow′	ful fill′

247. Trisyllables accented on First Syllable

săt′ĭs fȳ	mĭṣ′ẽr y̆	eŏl′ŏ nȳ
grat′i fy	fish′er y	hol′i day
ehăr′ae ter	char′i ty	ex′er çīṣe
min′is ter	dig′ni ty	erit′ĭ çīze (*or* -çīṣe)
ban′is ter	prob′a bly	priv′i lĕġe

248. Trisyllables accented on Second Syllable

as tŏn̲′ish	pŏ ṣĭ′tion	be lov′ĕd
ac eôrd′ing	pro je·e′tion	de tĕr′mĭne
ac eŏm′plish	pro tec′tion	re lĭ′ġiọn
af fec′tion	eon tra·e′tion	en dĕav′ŏr
af flic′tion	in seriṕ′tion	eom mand′mẹnt

249. IN AFRICA

Nile	Mo͞or	Su̱ dän′	sphĭṉx
Nī′ger	Mo̊ rŏe′cō	slaveș	pўr′a̱ midș
Kŏṉ′go	E′ġўpt	nē′grōeș	ŏb′e lisk
Väal	E ġўp′tia̱n	ĕär′a̱ vän	Cai′rō
Boer	e̊ quā′tor	Sa̱ hä′ra̱	Cape Town

250. PRODUCTIONS AND ANIMALS OF AFRICA

dates	*g*nu̱	ol′ïve oil	ga̱ zelle′
gold	ze′bra̱	pälm oil	ŏs′trĭch
tusks	ġĭ ràffe′	ĕb′ȯn y	bă bo͞on′
sā′go	go̊ rĭl′la̱	ī′vo ry	ăn′te̊ lōpe
mil′let	mo̊ṉ′key	dī′a̱ mo̊ndș	hĭp po̊ pŏt′a̱ mus

251. IN SOUTH AMERICA

hīdeș	An′dēș	for′ests	Am′a̱ zŏn
eat′tle	eŏn′dor	quī′nīne	rĕp′tĭleș
hôrs′ĕș	vol eā′no	rub′ber	jăg′uar (-wär)
eŏf′fee (ī)	moun′taĭnș	llä′ma̱	ăl′lĭ gā′tŏr
eō′eōa	earth′quake	al păc′a̱	ma̱ hŏg′a̱ nў

252. DICTATION REVIEW

Africa is called the "Dark Continent."

The Sahara is the "Great Desert."

"Boer" is the Dutch word for *farmer.*

Hippopotamus means *river horse.*

The pyramids of Egypt were built before the days of history.

253. RELATED WORDS

Verb	*Adjective*	*Noun*
de çīde′	de çī′sĭve	de çĭ′si̲on
re çēive′	re çep′tĭve	re çep′tion
de çeive′	de çep′tĭve	de çep′tion
dĭ ġĕst′	dĭ ġĕs′tĭve	dĭ ġes′tion (-chu̲n)
de ∈lâre′	de ∈lăr′a̲ tĭve	de∈ la̲ rā′tion

254. POLYSYLLABLES WITH PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ACCENT

ăn′a̲ ∈on′da̲	sep′a̲ rā′tion	man′ŭ fa∈′tu̲re
ex′*h*ĭ bĭ′tion	rep′ū ta′tion	∈on′stĭ tū′tion
op′er ā′tion	ad′ver tīs′ing	in′dĕ pend′e̲nçe
o∈′cū pa′tion	rep′rĕ se̲nt′ĕd	in′dĭ vid′ū a̲l
pop′ū la′tion	dis′ap point′ĕd	op′por tū′nĭ ty

255. ACCENT AND MEANING

Noun	*Verb*	*Noun*	*Verb*
ă∈′çĕnt	a∈ çĕnt′	ĕx′ports	ex pōrts′
prĕs′e̲nt	prĕ se̲nt′	sŭb′je∈t	sub jĕ∈t′
dĕs′ĕrt	dĕ se̲rt′	pĕr′fūme	pĕr fūme′
ŏb′je∈t	ob jĕ∈t′	∈ŏn′trăct	∈on trăct′
rĕ∈′ord	re ∈ôrd′	ĕx′tra∈t	ex tră∈t′

Direction: Note how a change of accent changes the meaning. Use these words in *original* sentences.

256. DICTATION REVIEW

Study ac′cent and learn to accent′ words properly.
Here is a pres′ent for you. Present′ arms.
A good soldier will not desert′.
The camel is "the ship of the des′ert."

257. NOUNS OF SIMILAR MEANING

sīre	fä′ther	air	at′mos phēre
frau̯d	de çēi̯t′	skill	dex tĕr′i ty
kind	spe′ciēs̱	want	de fī′ciẹn çy
mär′gin	bôr′der	eap′tĭve	pris̱′on ẽr
max′im	prov′ĕrb	hin′dra̲nçe	ob′stą̲ ele

Direction: Study the words on this page in pairs.

258. ADJECTIVES OF SIMILAR MEANING

neat	tī′dy	main	prin′çĭ pa̲l
red	rud′dy	prī′ŏr	fôr′mer
fra̲nk	ean′did	grate′ful	tha̲nk′ful
wīl′y	eun′ning	fā′mous	re nowned′
live′ly	cheer′y	lone′ly	sol′i tą̄ ry

259. VERBS OF SIMILAR MEANING

ta̲lk	eon vẽrse′	bär′ter	ex chānge′
prove	vĕr′i fy	sus peet′	mis trust′
wā′ver	flick′er	de bate′	dis pute′
re pel′	re pŭlse′	eon vĭnçe′	per suāde′
pär′le y̆	dis euss′	per fôrm′	ex′ē̆ cute

260. RELATED WORDS

dĕad	death	right	right′eous
flee	flight	shrub	shrub′ber y
hēal	hĕalth	slay	sla̲ugh′ter
slow	slōth	erime	erim′i na̲l
wide	wĭdth	mat′ter	ma̲ te′rĭ a̲l

261. WORDS USED IN PHYSIOLOGY

nẽrve	lăr′ y̆n̲x	ten′dȯn	mus′cle s̱
spine	wind′pipe	back′bone′	sa̲ lī′va̲
pŭlse	gul′let	ver′te bra̲	är′ter y
trun̲k	stȯm′a-e*h* (-u̲k)	skel′ẽ tȯn	dĭ ġes′tion
brawn	bow′el s̱	lig′a̲ me̲nt	in tes′tĭne s̱

262. FOOD AND ITS FORMS

vē*a*l	drīed	mut′*to*n	-eus′ta̲rd
chŏps	-eo͝oked	pō*u*l′trў	jel′lĭe s̱
brŏth	stewed	sa̲*u*′sa̲ġe	pŏr′rĭdġe
so̲*u*p	-eanned	ven′ĭ s̱on	ç*e*′rė a̲l s̱
gru̲′el	broiled	beef′ste*a*k	prė s̱ĕrve s̱′

263. WORDS USED IN HYGIENE

hun̲′ger	ap′pė tīte	çĭr′-eŭ lāte
pō′ro̲us	poi′s̱on *o*us	ven′tĭ lāte
nẽrv′ous	när -eot′i-e	in tox′i -eāte
spī′na̲l	ăl -eŏ hŏl′ie	in di ġest′ĭ ble
*w*hole′sȯme	stim′ŭ la̲nt	tem′per a̲ t͟u̲re

264. DICTATION REVIEW

Flour and yeast are used in making bread.

The baker has strong muscles; he kneads the dough before baking it.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land. —SCOTT.

265. Sounds of "Italian **a**" and "Medial **a**"

täunt	heärt′y	här′ness	mȧss′ĕş
jaunt	tar′get	gar′ment	mȧs′sĭve
haunt	tar′nish	laun′drў	mȧs′tiff
launch	tär′ry	har′mo̊ ny	pȧs′tōr
*ps*alm	harsh′ly	har′vest er	ĕär′ą̊ mĕl

266. The Suffix **-al**

fôr′mą̊l	flō′rą̊l	pĕr′sȯn ą̊l	brīd′ą̊l
post′ą̊l	spe‿e′trą̊l	nat′u̇ rą̊l	jo′vi ą̊l
bru̇′tą̊l	pär′tią̊l	pą̊ rĕn′tą̊l	mag′ĭ eål
tīd′ą̊l	spĕ′cią̊l	nă′tion ą̊l	erĭt′ĭ eål
nā′şą̊l	trīb′ą̊l	nū′mer ą̊l	mū′şĭ eål

Direction: Define these words, noting that *-al* means *pertaining to.*

267. Various Sounds of **a**

seălp	plāg*ue*	eăn′vąs	pą̊ rāde′
valve	vag*ue*	ean′did	de eay′
eramp	sprą̊*w*l	ham′mȯck	de tăch′
seamp	re eåll′	lan̤′guą̊ge	eăs eāde′
prâ*yer*	fą̊*u*lt′y	gran′deu̇r	breāk′er

268. Dictation Review

An *islet* is a little island.
Some horses have long, flowing *manes.*
How far is it from the island to the *mainland?*
The beggar wore a *threadbare* coat.
The grizzly *bear* is found in the Rocky Mountains.
Many trees are *bare* in the winter.

269. SOUNDS OF **e**

lē*ague*	kẽr′nẹl	sē*al*′ing	mĕl′o dy
*e*le*ave*	her′mit	he*a*′*th*en	speç′i mẹn
s*e*reen	err′ing	hĕl′met	tel′ḗ phōn*e*
s*e*reech	e*ar*′nest	wĕ*a*p′ŏn	ex̱ ẽrt′ĕd
squeeze	re s̱ẽrve′	in stĕ*a*d′	de tẽr′mĭn*e*

270. THE SUFFIX **-ness**

wīld′ness	la′zi ness	*wr*ĕ*tch*′ed ness
bạld′ness	*e*ra′zi ness	in dĕ*bt*′ed ness
keen′ness	wē*a*′ri ness	of fĕn′sĭve ness
blunt′ness	stub′bõrn ness	im pres′siv*e* ness
fi*e*rçe′ness	gra′ci*ous* ness	sprī*ght*′lĭ ness

Direction: Define these words, noting that *-ness* means *state of being.*

271. SOUNDS OF **i**

*k*nī*gh*t	squīrm	fĭx′t̰ṵ̄re	zig′zag
sle*i*gh*t*	gird′ed	tĭn̲k′er	dĭ vīne′
thrive	stĭr′rup	this′*tle*	en tiçe′
swĭ*t*ch	swĭrl′ing	min′strel	*e*on vinç′ing
which	ĭrk′some	sci̱s′sõrs̱	fạ̲ tĭ′gu*i*ng

272. DICTATION REVIEW

The *heel* of this shoe is much worn.
This stick is *too* tough *to break.*
The *brakeman's* wound has begun to *heal.*
The *knight rode* a black horse.
The darkest *night* will have an end.
A passenger *railroad* was opened in America in 1830.

273. PRONOUNCING TEST

B o̤er	ru̇′mŏr	sug ġest′	o ā′sis
phlox	lū′rid	ex *h*aust′	ç̣el′er y
taunt	wound′ed	ex clude′	um brel′la
haunt	tour′ist	let′tuce	sov′er eign
width	ex′it	spin′ach	pro dūç̣′er
breadth	ex′tra	laun′dry	ac′cu rate
blithe	su′mac	fam′ine	ac cus′tŏm
breath	bru′tal	na′ture	op po′nent
breathe	fal′con	cym′bal	em broid′er
switch	don′key	jag′uar	priv′i lege
thrusts	gi raffe′	rep′tile	mis′chĭe vous
glimpse	mas′tiff	buoy′ant	tur′pen tine

274. SPELLING TEST

gnat	cook′ies	as′ter	kiln′-dry
maize	mal′ice	pȧs′tor	pur su′er
salve	con sent′	pis′tol	coun′se lor
fraud	con ceal′	car′rot	vig′i lant
vague	poi′son	rai′sins	in′dŏ lent
sluice	de ceit′	wool′ens	re luc′tant
gauge	par′ley	pur′pose	de pend′ent
wrench	liq′uor	gui tar′	de li′cious
league	rhu′barb	dis guise′	glyc′er in
scythe	knot′ted	cur′tains	por′ce lăin
choose	pop′pies	por′ridge	oc′cu pant
wreathe	ba zaar′	prĕ′cious	mos qui′to
plague	in stead′	gran′deur	pheas′ant

PART TWO

SECTION 1

1. NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR

yoke	wid′*ow*	de′mon	ha′lo
h*oo*f	pär′çel	~~e~~av′ern	ban′jo
reel	hĕr′ạld	pack′et	drä′mạ
~~e~~ŏ*ugh*	ạ dept′	en′ve lōpe	ad′ăġe
trŏ*ugh*	e vent′	spe~~e~~′tạ ~~e~~l*e*	stū′dĭ ō

Direction: Form the *plurals* of these words; see Rule I.[1]

2. NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR

~~e~~rĕss	hä*u*nch	*eh*ō′rus	prē′fix
~~e~~rŏss	swĭtch	ĭs*th*′mus	suf′fix
trĕss	~~e~~lu*t*ch	head′dress	duch′ess
bŏss	~~e~~ru*t*ch	whip′lash	mat′tress
speech	chintz	tooth′brush	dis pă*t*ch′

Direction: Form the *plurals* according to Rule I.[1]

3. PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

bȧthṣ	truthṣ	~~e~~lŏthṣ	ō*a*thṣ
pȧthṣ	yo*u*ths	mŏthṣ	wrē*a*thṣ
lȧthṣ	shē*a*thṣ	mouthṣ	hous′ĕṣ

Direction: Pronounce the *singular* of these words.

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[1] RULE I. FOR SPELLING PLURALS. — Most nouns form their *plurals* by adding *s* to the singular, but nouns ending with *s*, *x*, *z*, *ch*, or *sh* add *es* to form their plurals.

4. NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR

serf	ăn′vil	lў̆nx	me′te o̲r
sense	ănt′ler	flash	el′ė̆ me̲nt
truçe	lan′tern	couch	av′er ăġe
creed	spin′dle	in′dex	fa′vŏr ĭte
scroll	knuck′le	çĭr′cus	fū′gĭ tĭve

Direction: Form plurals according to Rule I. for Plurals.

5. Y FINAL FOLLOWING A CONSONANT

i′vў̆	en′trў̆	en′er ġy	odd′i ty
na′vy	pās′try	rem′e dy	in′dus try
ed′dy	bran′dy	leg′ą̆ çy	proph′e çy
bod′y	boun′ty	cav′i ty	mul′ber ry
gra′vy	coun′ty	nov′el ty	cran′ber ry

Direction: Form plurals according to Rule II.[1]

6. Y FINAL FOLLOWING A VOWEL

al loy′	al′leў̆	med′ley	kid′ney
de coy′	val′ley	tûr′key	do̲n′key
es′say	vol′ley	lack′ey	mo̲n̲′key
as say′	pu̲l′ley	jock′ey	chim′ney

Direction: Form plurals of these words by adding *s*.

7. POSSESSIVE FORMS

Singular	*Plural*
a lady's veil	ladies' shoes
a pupil's essay	pupils' lunches
a teacher's address	a teachers' association
an attorney's brief	the attorneys' briefs

[1] RULE II. FOR PLURALS. — Nouns ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, form their plurals by changing *y* to *i* and adding *es*.

8. VARIOUS SOUNDS OF **o**

tôrch	e͡ol′ie	tôr′t͡ure	mŏn′a̱reh
seorn	e͡om′ie	fôr′t͡une	proph′et
horn′y	fog′gy	swōl′*le*n	pol′i çy
fork′ĕd	tot′ter	rō′*gu*ish	pol′i tie
rė̆ ṣôrt′	tŏr′ṛent	pōst′ma̱n	gos′sa̱ mĕr

9. VARIOUS SOUNDS OF **u**

deūçe	lū′rid	sûr′ly	*jo*ûr′ne*y̆*
slu̱içe	su̱it′ŏr	gur′gle	*jou*r′na̱l
grŭ*dġe*	ju̱′ry	sur′plus	stur′*ġe*ȯn
tru*dġe*	ju̱′nĭ per	su̱r pȧss′	sur′*ġe*ȯn
smu*dġe*	Ju̱′pĭ ter	dis tûrb′	sur′ger y

10. SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS

prowl	e͡rouch	groin	re join′
se͡owl	slou*gh*	poiṣe	re coil′
low′ẽr	a bound′	toi′let	b*uo*y′a̱nt
tow′el	as tound′	en join′	mois′*ten*ed
a̱l low′	trou′ṣerṣ	sĭr′loin	em broid′er

11. FINAL **-ar**, **-er**, AND **-or** VOCAL EQUIVALENTS

a̱l′tẽr	lē′vẽr	môr′tär	val′ŏr
lāt′er	çi′der	bûr′glär	mo′tor
lăt′ter	hŏs′*t*ler	mō′la̱r	vie′tor
fil′ter	rud′der	lin′ḛ a̱r	ŏr′a̱ tor
fet′ter	plat′ter	sim′ĭ la̱r	ed′i tor

12. WORDS CONTAINING **ie**

view	n*ie*çe	priest	mĭs′ch*ie*f
m*ie*n	grief	yield	mis′ch*ie* vous
sie*g*e	grieve	shield	be fr*ie*nd′
lie*g*e	griev′ous	shriek	be s*ie*′*g*e′
s*ie*ve	ag grieve′	chief′t*a*ĭn	ꝛash *ie*r′

13. WORDS CONTAINING SILENT LETTERS

f*a*u*n*	p*a*i*r*ed	kin′dled	*h*ĕrb′ă*g*e
*a*ĭsle	lād′*e*n	be*a*ch′ĕ*s*	*g*nash′ing
dŏ*d*g*e*d	lo*a*d′ĕd	ꝛ*a*u′tion	glo*a*t′ing
he*d*g*e*d	sĕ*d*g′ĕ*s*	twī′li*gh*t	home′stĕ*a*d
nu*d*g*e*	vā′rĭe*s*	eye′si*gh*t	ꝛon dem*n*e*d*′

14. WORDS FOR DISTINCT PRONUNCIATION

tăr′ry	dė tĕst′	dī′*a* ry	ar tis′ti*e*
ꝛar′ry	in sist′	des′ti ny	*g*ī gan′ti*e*
grōp′ing	de *s*ist′	bal′ꝛŏ ny	me tal′li*e*
prob′ing	con sists′	pā′trĭ *o*t	*g*ў̆m nas′ti*e*
ăs′pe*e*t	ab rupt′	prop′er ty	ac ꝛŭs′tȯm

15. DICTATION REVIEW

Women *wear veils* in many countries.

A *vale* is the low land between hills.

Great Britain is the largest of the British *Isles*.

How wide are the *aisles* of this schoolroom?

The *flea* makes longer leaps in proportion to its size than any other animal.

"They shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

16. GRAMMATICAL TERMS RELATING TO NOUNS

prop′er	ġen′der	pärs′ing
ċom′mon	neū′ter	de ċlen′sion
vẽr′bal	fem′ĭ nĭne	nom′ĭ nal tĭve
ab′straċt	mas′cŭ lĭne	a pos′trŏ phe
ċol leċ′tĭve	ob jeċ′tĭve	ap′pŏ si′tion

17. RELATING TO PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

ċom′pound	ċär′di nal	pos′i tĭve
pẽr′son al	ôr′di nal	ċom păr′a tĭve
rel′a tĭve	lim′it ing	su pẽr′la tĭve
är′tĭ ċle	de scrip′tĭve	an′tē çēd′ent
nu′mer al	ċom păr′i son	in′ter rog′a tĭve

18. NORTH AMERICAN QUADRUPEDS

mink	go′pher	bī′son	rac ōōn′
mōōse	bă*dġ*′er	ċou′gar	*ċoȳ* ō′tē
ot′ter	chip′munk	pan′ther	ŏ pŏs′sum
wea′sel	musk′rat	big′horn	pôr′cŭ pīne
bea′ver	wood′chuck	ċăr′i bou	prā*i*′rĭe dog

19. COMPARISON BY **more** AND **most**

hŭ mane′	rŏ man′tiċ	am bĭ′tious
bless′ĕd	ē nôr′mous	neç′es sa ry
pee′vish	des′ō late	par tiċ′ū lar
def′i nĭte	ob′stĭ nate	in tel′lĭ gent
des′per ate	pẽr′ma nent	mag nif′i çent

Note: Most adjectives of two or more syllables, such as these, are compared only by using *more* and *most*.

20. NOUNS OF SIMILAR MEANING

cloak	man'tle	tĕn'ĕt	doc'trĭne
dose	po'tion	hear'er	au'dĭ tŏr
aught	an'y thing	in'stançe	ex am'ple
de lay'	res'pĭte	call'ing	vŏ ca'tion
shel'ter	ref'ûge	pos'tûre	pŏ sĭ'tion

21. FORMS OF ANIMAL LIFE

min'nōw	cûr'lew	pō'lar bear
dol'phin	bob'ō link	ēi'der duck
pôr'pŏise	flă mĭn'gō	Es'kĭ mō dog
tôr'tŏise	ptär'mĭ gan	guĭn'ea (-ĭ) fowl
tĕr'ra pin	hum'ming bird	fox squīr'rel

22. ADJECTIVES OF SIMILAR MEANING

dull	vap'id	är'dent	burn'ing
ripe	ma tūre'	ghast'ly	ghost'like
thin	sŭb'tle (*or* -tīle)	fī'nal	con clu'sĭve
liv'ing	vī'tal	fear'less	in trep'id
spot'ted	mot'tled	blīthe'some	cheer'ful

23. COMPOUND WORDS WITH AND WITHOUT HYPHEN

eye'lid	sea'sick	arm'chair	well-known
oat'meal	fly'trap	snow'shoe	ill-bred
pi ēçe'meal	head'land	hail'stone	cast-off
turn'pike	side'bōard	breast'pin	bird's-eye
brake'man	cŭp'bōard	thread'bare	rock-bound

Direction: Note that the words in the last column are properly written with the hyphen when used as adjectives.

24. GRAMMATICAL TERMS RELATING TO VERBS

mode	reg′ū lȧr	po ten′tiȧl
tense	ir reg′u lar	sub junc′tive
voice	tran′si tive	in dic′a tive
act′ive	in tran′si tive	in fin′i tive
pas′sive	con ju ga′tion	pär′tĭ çĭ ple

25. REGULAR VERBS

coil	ush′er	rē lax′	ȧ void′
warp	gam′bol	at tack′	de piet′
stint	slum′ber	eȧ ress′	im part′
*k*nock	pros′per	pun′ish	re spond′
squeak	con çeal′	noŭr′ish	com mend′

Direction: Pronounce the words formed by adding *-ed*.

26. SOUND OF **i = y** IN **yes**

val′iȧnt	pin′iȯnṣ	do min′iȯn
war′riŏr	seul′liȯn	pȧ vil′iȯn
bul′liȯn	cōurt′iēr	con ġēn′iȧl
tril′liȯn	be hāv′iŏr	aux ĭl′iȧ ry
mil′liȯn â*ire*′	bat tal′iȯn	pe cū′lĭ ăr′i ty

Direction: Give distinctly the sound of **i = y** in **yes**.

27. DICTATION REVIEW

This bird's eye is keen.

Here is a bird's-eye view of the exposition.

The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast. — HEMANS.

And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave. — KEY.

28. IRREGULAR VERBS[1]

Present	*Past*	*Past Part.*	*Present*	*Past and Past Part.*
eat	ate	eat′*en*	feel	fĕlt
drive	drove	driv′*en*	sweep	swept
weave	wove	wo′ven	*k*neel	*k*nelt
freeze	froze	fro′zen	dwell	dwelt
choose	chose	cho′s*e*n	creep	crept
bite	bit	bit′*ten*	dream	drĕamt
write	wrote	writ′*ten*	deal	dĕalt
for get′	for got′	for got′*ten*	mean	mĕant

29. IRREGULAR VERBS

Present	*Present Part.*	*Past and Past Part.*	*Present*	*Past and Past Part.*
*w*ring	*w*ring′ing	*w*rung	buy	bô*ught*
rēad	rēad′ing	rĕad	seek	sought
hang	hang′ing	hung	fight	fought
swing	swing′ing	swung	think	thought
fling	fling′ing	flung	bring	brought
hear	hear′ing	hĕard	work	wrought
bind	bind′ing	bound	catch	caught
bleed	bleed′ing	bled	teach	taught

30. DICTATION REVIEW

Life is no dream or thing of naught,
But know you this, that life is thought,
And to live is not life, if naught is wrought.

[1] NOTE. — Irregular verbs form the past tense and past participle in some other way than by suffixing *-ed* to the present tense.

31. WORD ANALYSIS

un çĕr′*taĭn*	un bal′ạnçed	un păr′ạl leled
un wŏr′thў	un prin′çĭ pled	un in′ter est ing
un däu*n*t′ed	un quạl′i fīed	un sep′ạ̈ rāt ĕd
un tir′ing	un ex pe*c*t′ed	un sub stan′tiạl
un wel′*c*ome	un fôr′tū nāte	un gram măt′ĭ *c*ạl

Direction: Separate into *root* and *prefix*; *un* means *not*.

32. THE PREFIX **un-** WITH VERBS

un dọ′	un mȧsk′	un lāçe′	un brī′dl*e*
un fûrl′	un seal′	un nērv*e*′	un sad′dl*e*
un fold′	un s*e*rew′	un loose′	un bûr′d*en*
un *w*rap′	un load′	un *c*ov′er	un fȧs′*te*n
un veil′	un *c*loṣe′	un rav′*e*l	un but′*to*n

Direction: Note that *un-* in most of these words *reverses* the meaning of the root-word.

33. WORD ANALYSIS

in sane′	in sẻ *c*ūre′	ir reṣ′ọ̈ lūte
in *c*on′stạnt	im môr′tạl	ir rev′er ẹnt
in sol′vẹnt	im mod′er ȧte	in vol′un tȧ ry
im pär′tiạl	il lib′er ạl	in′*c*on vēn′iẹnt
im′pĭ ous	il log′i *c*ạl	in′sig nĭf′i *c*ạnt

Direction: Note that *in-* *il-*, *im-*, and *ir-* mean *not*.

34. PREFIXES **en-**, **in-**, **im-**, AND **em-**

en rich′	in *c*ase′	en forçe′	im plant′
en dear′	in *c*rust′	en list′	im per′il
en roll′	in grȧft′	en taṉ′gl*e*	im priṣ′on
en raġe′	in flame′	en dān′ġer	em bit′ter (*or* im-)

Note: In these words the prefixes mean *make*, or *put in*.

35. WORD ANALYSIS

dis loy′a̲l	dis ȯ̇ be̲y′	dis ȩom′fȯ̃rt
dis ūn′ion	dis ȩred′it	dis ap pro̲v′a̲l
dis *h*on′est	dis al low′	dis ȩoûr′tė̃ ʊus
dis heart′*e*n	dis ȩon neȩt′	dis sat′is fīed
dis ȩoŭr′ă*g*e	dis′ȩon tin′ue	dis pro pōr′tion

Direction: Note that *dis-* means *not, lacking.*

36. PREFIXES **mis-** AND **re-**

mis spell′	ṙė̇ tûrn′	rē′a̲s sure′ (-shōōr′)
mis man′a*g*e	rē lē*a*se′	ṙė̇ ȩap′tu̲re
mis fôr′tune	rē mod′ĕl	rē′ȩom mĕn*ç*e′
mis state′me̲nt	ṙė̇ do*u*̆′ble	rē′ȩon sid′er
mis prȯ̇ nounç*e*′	rē prȯ̇ dūç*e*′	rĕ*e*′o̲m mend′

Direction: Note *mis-* means *wrong* or *ill; re- back* or *again.*

37. WORD BUILDING

tire	stâr*e*	en ga*g*e′	jos′*tle*	pre s̱ide′
gaze	ȩru̲is̱*e*	en tiç*e*′	jum′ble	ȩom plete′
glaze	pe ru̲s̱e′	im po̲s̱e′	mum′ble	in ȩrease′
chafe	re tire′	pro ȩūre′	raf′fle	dis char*g*e′

Direction: Suffix *-ed* and *-ing* to each word; observe Rule I.[1]

38. EXCEPTIONS TO RULE I

hoe′ing	sĭn*g*e′ing	chan*g*e′a ble	man′a*g*e a ble
shoe′ing	tin*g*e′ing	out ra′*g*eous	măr′rĭa*g*e a ble
dye′ing	traç*e*′a ble	ȩoŭ ra′*g*eous	dĭ vōrç*e*′a ble
toe′ing	peaç*e*′a ble	no′tĭç*e* a ble	pro nounç*e*′a ble
mile′a*g*e	char*g*e′a ble	sĕrv′ĭç*e* a ble	ad′va̲n ta′*g*eo*u*̆s

[1] RULE I. — Words ending in *silent e*, drop *e* when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added.

39. WORD BUILDING WITH SUFFIXES

a*d* just′	de bate′	bab′ble	ere ate′
in vent′	pro dūçe′	muf′fle	sur vive′
re port′	ob s̱ẽrve′	set′tle	trans late′
wa̱n′der	con trive′	trav′el	ag̈′i tate
sa̱m′ter	sub scribe′	in quire′	ed′ū̆ cate

Direction: Suffix *-ed*, *-ing*, and *-er* or *-or* to each word.

40. VERBS OF SIMILAR MEANING

freeze	con ġeal′	seat′ter	dis pẽrse′
so͞othe	com′fort	in close′	en vel′op
is′sue (ish′ū)	pro çeed′	dis play′	ex *h*ib′it
re fuse′	de cline′	han′dle	ma nip′ū̆ late
for sake′	a̱ ban′don	sur round′	en com′pa̱ss

41. WORD BUILDING WITH SUFFIX **-ion**

a dopt′	va′cate	pro fess′	ven′er āte
af flict′	mi′grate	sug ġest′	am′pū̆ tate
con fess′	dē̆ vote′	trans act′	ar tic′ū̆ late
de press′	dĭ late′	com mūne′	de lib′er ate

Direction: Suffix *-ion*, meaning *state* or *condition;* observe Rule I and note the pronunciation of derivatives.

42. DICTATION REVIEW

The lamp is on the *mantelpiece.*

"Now Nature hangs her *mantle* green
On every blooming tree." — BURNS.

Wash the clothes and *wring* them dry.

"*Ring* out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of *peace.*" — TENNYSON.

43. DERIVATIVES SPELLED BY RULE II[1]

snap	snapped	snap′ping	snap′per
trim	trimmed	trim′ming	trim′mer
*w*rap	*w*rapped	*w*rap′ping	*w*rap′per
€on trōl′	€on trolled′	€on trōl′ling	€on trol′ler

44. COMMERCIAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Dĕbt′ŏr	Dr.	Re çē*ived*′	Recd.
€red′i tŏr	Cr.	Pay′mẹnt	Payt.
Ac €ount′	Acct.	Mẽr′chạn dịse	Mdse.
Bal′ạnçe	Bal.	€ŏm′pa ny	Co.
A mount′	Amt.	Cash on delivery	C.O.D.

45. WORD BUILDING BY RULE II

fret	tug	ex çel′	ad mit′	com mit′
flit	drag	€om pel′	al lot′	con fer′
grin	skim	e quip′	be dim′	oc €ur′
slam	plod	per mit′	ex pel′	re gret′
sob	trot	sub mit′	o mit′	pre fer′

Direction: Suffix *-ed* and *-ing* to each, observing Rule II.

46. WORD BUILDING

tilt	re vōlt′	en chânt′	de vel′op
blink	de feat′	be witch′	re €ŏv′er
splash	con tend′	dis miss′	ac €us′tŏm
€rouch	shud′der	re ṣound′	em băr′rạss

Direction: Suffix *-ed* and *-ing;* do not double final consonant.

[1] RULE II. — Monosyllables and other words accented on last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

47. GRAMMATICAL FORMS OF ADJECTIVES

Positive	*Comparative*	*Superlative*	*Positive*
bus′y (bĭz′-)	bus′i er	bus′i est	fleeç′y
air′y	air′i er	air′i est	diz′zy
sil′ly	sil′li er	sil′li est	nȧs′ty
fuss′y	fuss′i er	fuss′i est	gą̣ud′y
wea′ry	wea′ri er	wea′ri est	chill′y

Direction: Suffix *-er* and *-est* to last column; apply Rule III.[1]

48. GRAMMATICAL FORMS OF VERBS

Present Singular		*Past*	*Present Participle*
en′vy	en′vies	en′vied	en′vy ing
re ly′	re lies′	re lied′	re ly′ing
lev′y	lev′ies	lev′ied	lev′y ing
tes′ti fy	tes′ti fies	tes′ti fied	tes′ti fy ing
jus′ti fy	jus′ti fies	jus′ti fied	jus′ti fy ing

49. EXERCISE ON GRAMMATICAL FORMS

es pȳ′	sal′ly	no′tĭ fȳ	ter′ri fȳ
·eom ply′	tal′ly	qual′i fȳ	proph′e sȳ
de cry′	s·eur′ry	·elăs′si fȳ	mul′ti plȳ
im ply′	que′ry	mod′i fȳ	em bod′y

Direction: Write the other grammatical forms of these verbs.

50. DICTATION REVIEW

Longfellow *wrote* "The Old Clock on the *Stairs*."
Some sing by note and others by *rote*.
Said the Wind to the Moon, "I will blow you out!
You *stare* in the air like a ghost in the chair!"

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[1] RULE III. — Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, change *y* to *i* when a suffix not beginning with *i* is added.

51. NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR

ag′o ny	so çī′e ty	săn̲-e′tŭ̲ ă̲ ry
liv′er y	fa çil′i ty	neç′es să̲ ry
vā′e̲a̲n çy	ă̲ bil′i ty	in′ti mă̲ çy
rob′ber y	ma jŏr′i ty	₵om mu′ni ty
gro′çer y	trĕach′er y	mis′sion a ry
tap′es try	bī ŏg′ră̲ phy	₵ū′ri os′i ty
a′g̈e̲n çy	anx i′ĕ tў (ăn̲ zī′-)	re spon′si bil′i ty

Direction: Form plurals; add *-es* according to Rule III.

52. NEW ENGLAND AND ATLANTIC SLOPE REGIONS

Maine	Me.	Penn′sўl vā′nĭ ă̲	Pa.
New Hamp′shĭre	N.H.	Del′ă̲ wâre	Del.
Ver mont′	Vt.	Mar′y la̲nd (mĕr′ī-)	Md.
Măs′să̲ chu̲′setts	Mass.	Vĭr g̈in′ĭ ă̲	Va.
₵on nĕct′i cut	Conn.	North ₵ăr′ŏ̲ lī′nă̲	N.C.
R*h*ōde Is′la̲nd	R.I.	South ₵ăr′ŏ̲ lī′nă̲	S.C.
New York′	N.Y.	Ġeôr′g̈ĭ ă̲	Ga.
New Jĕr′s̱eў	N.J.	Flŏr′ĭ dă̲	Fla.

District of ₵o lum′bĭ ă̲ D.C.

53. RULES FOR SPELLING APPLIED

pol′ish	al lūde′	as sūme′	făs′*c*ĭ nāte
chĕr′ish	be num*b*′	de vis̱e′	spe₵′ū lāte
bur′nish	re tôrt′	in ₵line′	₵on̲′gre gāte
blus′ter	re s̱ūme′	in spire′	re₵′og nize
de fĕr′	re vive′	de s₵ribe′	re₵′on çīle
be dim′	re s̱ide′	pre vail′	sur ren′der
pro pel′	ex̱ ult′	sub side′	ex tĭn̲′guish

Direction: Suffix *-ed* and *-ing* to each word; apply Rules.

54. WORD ANALYSIS AND WORD BUILDING

sad′*den*	dĕaf′*en*	sŏf′*ten*	sharp′*en*
mad′*den*	dĕad′*en*	sweet′*en*	bright′*en*
glad′*den*	deep′*en*	short′*en*	tight′*en*
flat′*ten*	quick′*en*	fresh′*en*	tough′*en*
stiff′*en*	black′*en*	cheap′*en*	rough′*en*

Direction: 1. Analyze these words; *-en* means *to make.* 2. Build other words by suffixing *-ly* and *-ness* to the *roots.*

55. MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STATES — NORTHERN SECTION

West Vīr ġin′ĭ ạ	W. Va.	Min′nē sō′tạ	Minn.
Ō hī′ō	O.	Mis sọu′rĭ	Mo.
Ken tuck′y	Ky.	I′ō wạ	Ia.
In′dĭ ăn′ạ	Ind.	Kan′ṣạs	Kan.
Il′lĭ nois′	Ill.	Nē brăs′kạ	Nebr.
Miçh′ĭ gạn	Mich.	North Dạ kō′tạ	N. Dak.
Wis ĕŏn′sin	Wis.	South Dạ kō′tạ	S. Dak.

56. WORD ANALYSIS

as sist′ançe	en dūr′ance	ac quaint′ance
an noy′ançe	in sụr′ance	re ṣem′blance
ap plī′ançe	ĕon trīv′ance	re mem′brance
va′rĭ ançe	for beâr′ance	re mon′strance

Direction: Analyze words; *-ance* means *act of, that which.*

57. DICTATION REVIEW

Hear the merry jingle of the *sleigh* bells!

King Edward was crowned in the *throne* room.

One wrestler was *thrown* violently to the ground.

"Though he *slay* me, yet will I trust him." — BIBLE.

58. NOUNS ENDING IN **-ence**

dil'i ġençe	el'ŏ quence	de pend'ence
con'fi dence	ev'i dence	in dul'ġence
rev'er ence	con'fer ence	sub sist'ence
ref'er ence	in'dŏ lence	o be'di ence
pref'er ence	con vēn'ience	in tel'li ġence

Direction: Write other words *related* to these nouns.

59. MISSISSIPPI VALLEY — SOUTHERN SECTION

Ten *nęs* see'	Tenn.	Ar'kạn sạs	Ark.
Al ą̣ bă'mą̣	Ala.	Lọu ï ṣï ăn'ą̣	La.
Mis'*sĭs* sĭp'*pĭ*	Miss.	Tex'ą̣s	Tex.
O klą̣ hō'mą̣	Okla.		

60. SUFFIX **-able**

lȯv'ą̣ ble	va'ri a ble	de nī'a ble
nō'ta ble	con'fôrt a ble	ad'mĭ rą̣ ble
pạss'a ble	con'pą̣ rą̣ ble	sep'ą̣ rą̣ ble
sū*it*'a ble	re spect'a ble	de plōr'a ble
laugh'a ble	pit'ĭ ą̣ ble	de fīn'a ble

Direction: Define these derivatives, noting that suffix *-able* means *capable of being, causing, fit to be.*

61. PLATEAU AND PACIFIC COAST REGIONS

Mŏn tă'ną̣	Mont.	Col'ŏ rä'dō	Colo.
I'dą̣ hō	Ida.	Căl'ĭ fôr'nĭ ą̣	Cal.
Wy̆ ō'mĭng	Wyo.	Ŏr'ĕ gŏn	Ore.
Nĕ vä'dą̣	Nev.	Wạsh'ing tȯn	Wash.
U'tạ*h*	Ut.	Ar i zō'ną̣ Territory	Ariz.
New Mex'i co Territory			N. Mex.

61. SUFFIX **-al**

mär′ġin a̲l	se𝔠′tion a̲l	ŏ rĭġ′i na̲l
𝔠om′i 𝔠al	fac′tion al	a𝔠 çĭ den′tal
med′i 𝔠al	sur′ġĭ 𝔠al	𝔠on tĭ nen′tal
grad̆′ŭ al	of fĭ′cial	hŏr ĭ zon′tal
pra𝔠′ti 𝔠al	𝔠om mĕr′cial	ū nĭ vĕr′sal

Direction: Analyze these words, noting that *-al* means *pertaining to.*

62. TROUBLESOME TERMINATIONS

gu̇īd′a̲nçe	𝔠on′fi dẹnçe	ev′i dẹnçe
rŏ mănçe′	in′flu̇ ence	in′no çence
fĭ nănçe′	neg′li ġence	ob sẽrv′ance
𝔠oun′te na̲nçe	ex pe′ri ence	re ṣist′ance
çĭr′𝔠um stănçe	çĭr 𝔠um′fer ence	pẽr′se vēr′ance

63. PRONOUNCING AND DICTATION EXERCISE

A̲ lăs′ka̲	Hä *waĭ*′i	Lu̇ zŏn′
Pōr′tō Rĭ′𝔠ō	Hä *waĭ*′ian (ya̲n)	Phĭl′ĭp pĭne
San Juan′ (hwän)	Hō′nō lu̇′lu̇	Fil′ĭ pï′nōs̤

Alaska was bought from Russia in 1867.

Hawaii Territory includes a group of islands that were annexed to the United States in 1898. Honolulu is the capital of the Hawaiian Islands.

Spain ceded Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands to the United States in 1898. The Philippine Islands were so named in honor of King Philip of Spain.

64. SUFFIX **-ment**

a gree′ment	a maze′ment	a*d* joûrn′ment
a*d* just′ment	en ga*ġ*e′ment	an nounçe′ment
at tain′ment	ar ran*ġ*e′ment	mĕa*s*′ûre ment
im pro*v*e′ment	mĕr′rĭ ment	en ter tain′ment
ex çite′ment	wȯr′ri ment	a*c* *k*nŏ*w*l′ĕd*ġ* ment

Direction: Note that *-ment* means *act of* or *state of being.*

65. LARGEST CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

1. New York	2. Çhĭ-a*g*′gō	3. Phil′a del′phĭ a
4. Saint Lo*u*′is	5. Bŏs′tȯn	6. Ba*l*′tĭ more
7. Cleve′la*n*d	8. Buf′fa lō	9. San Fran çis′co
10. Çin′çĭ*n* nat′ĭ	11. Pitts′bûrg	12. New Ôr′le a*n*s
13. Mil wa*u*′kee	14. De troit′	15. Wa*s*h′ing tȯn

Note: Numbers indicate city's rank, based on census of 1900.

66. WORD ANALYSIS

pit′e *ous*	mon′strous	vil′la*ĭ*n ous
dū′te ous	hu′mŏr ous	out ra′*ġ*eous
plen′te ous	ven′ȯm ous	av a rĭ′cious
boun′te ous	mo men′tous	har mo′ni ous
fū′ri ous	di*s* as′trous	rĭ di*c*′û lous

Direction: Separate these derivatives into *root-word* and *suffix.*

67. MILITARY TITLES AND ABBREVIATIONS

Ma′jŏr	Maj.	Ġen′er a*l*	Gen.
Cap′ta*ĭ*n	Capt.	Ad′mi ra*l*	Adm.
Colo′nel (kûr′-)	Col.	Com′mo dore	Com.
Côr′po ral	Corp.	Brig a di*c*′ĕr	Brig.
Li*e*ū′ten a*n*t	Lieut.	Qua*r*′ter mȧs′ter	Q.M.

68. SUFFIX **-ize**

re′a̲l ize	i′tem ize	fos′sil ize
i′dol ize	stĕr′i lize	neū′tra̲l ize
sў̆m′bol ize	păt′rŏn ize	ĭ tal′ĭ çize
vā′pŏr ize	sean′da̲l ize	ė̆ eon′ŏ mize
vie′tim ize	tra̲n′quil ize	ġen′er a̲l ize

Direction: Separate into *root-words* and *suffix*, noting that *-ize* means *to make*.

69. IMPORTANT CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

New′ărk	Lo̲u′is ville	Min′ne ap′ŏ lis
Den′ver	Prov′i de̲nçe	In′dĭ a̲n ap′ŏ lis
Tŏ le′dō	Kan′sa̲s City	Rŏch′es ter
O′ma̲ ha̲′	Saint Paul′	Lōs Ăn̲′gĕl ĕs
Mem′phis	Saint Jōs̲′eph	Wo̲rces′ter

70. SUFFIXES MEANING "ONE WHO"

art′ist	law′yer	as ses′sŏr
drug′gist	clōth′ier	eon tra̤e′tŏr
an′a̲r*eh* ist	la′bŏr er	eo̲n′quer ŏr
ma̲ çhïn′ist	strag′gler	eom pet′i tŏr
nat′ū̆ ra̲l ist	dis eȯv′er er	pred′e çes′sŏr

Direction: Separate each word into *root* and *suffix*, and give meaning.

71. DICTATION REVIEW

Have you *heard* the waters singing, little May?
The carpenter uses a *gauge* and a *plane*.
A great *herd* of cattle was grazing on the *plain*.
The ship will *sail* away and be lost to *sight*.
This fine *site* is for *sale*. Who is ready to recite?

72. DERIVATIVE WORDS

po et′ic	bound′ą̊ ry	trib′ū tą̊ ry
he ro′ic	lit′er ą̊ ry	se𝑐′ond ą̊ ry
his tor′ic	*h*on′ŏr ą̊ ry	el′e mĕn′tą̊ ry
ar tis′tic	sta′tion ą̊ ry	im ag′ĭ ną̊ ry
des pot′ic	𝑐us′tom ą̊ ry	re a𝑐′tion ą̊ ry

Direction: Analyze into *root* and *suffix*, noting that *-ic* and *-ary* mean *pertaining to.*

73. FROM NEW ENGLAND GEOGRAPHY

sc𝑒̄n′er y	dā*i*′ry ing	𝑐ol′leġ ĕs̱
quą̊r′rĭes̱	wą̊′ter falls̱	li′brą̊ rĭes̱
fish′er ĭes̱	fa𝑐′tō rĭes̱	ū′nĭ vĕr′sĭ tĭes̱
hĕr′ring	tan′ner ĭes̱	mą̊ çhĭn′er y
sär dĭnes̱′	man′ū fă𝑐′tūr*e*	sta′tion er y

74. WORD ANALYSIS

spōr′tĭv*e*	sug ġes′tive	𝑐ol le𝑐′tive
op pres′sive	𝑐re ā′tive	re pul′sive
pro gres′sive	𝑐on stru𝑐′tive	in stin̲𝑐′tive
de fe𝑐′tive	de fen′sive	ġen′er ą̊ tive
per suā′sive	of fen′sive	𝑐om mū′ni 𝑐ą̊ tive

Direction: Note that *-ive* means *relating to* or *tending to.*

75. IN ATLANTIC COAST STATES

sea′ports	mīn′ing	steel works
ship′yards	an′thrą̊ çīte	iron found′ry
𝑐om′merce	bĭ tū′mĭ nous	ag′ri 𝑐ul tūr*e*
fŏr′ĕi*g*n	pe trō′le um	man ū fa𝑐′tūr ing
do mes′tic	re fīn′er ĭes̱	fruit rais′ing

76. SUFFIX **-age**

bond′age	coin′age	dray′age	break′age
herb′age	stōr′age	till′age	măr′rĭage
păs′sage	post′age	plum′age	pat′rŏn age
wreck′age	cart′age	stop′page	pil′grim age
drain′age	wharf′age	shrink′age	vas′sal age

Direction: Analyze, noting that suffix *-age* means *state, act of* or *allowance for.*

77. IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

prā′rĭes	fĕr til′i ty	el′e vā′tŏrs
çe′re als	sur pass′ing	im′plĕ ments
stock′yards	stock′-rais′ing	ag′rĭ cul′tur al
flour mills	grain′-grow′ing	dis till′er ĭes
tile kilns	meat′-pack′ing	man′ŭ fac′to rĭes

78. SUFFIXES MEANING **state** OR **condition of**

wis′dŏm	false′hood	clĕrk′ship
free′dom	child′hood	friend′ship
serf′dom	man′hood	own′er ship
măr′tŷr dom	wom′an hood	lead′er ship
hea′then dom	sis′ter hood	ap pren′tĭçe ship

79. DICTATION REVIEW

After the storm the shore was strewn with wreckage.
This is a famous *grain-growing* section.
Oats, wheat, rye, etc. are called *cereals.*
Some literary works are published as *serials.*
"But little he'll *reck* if they let him sleep on,
In the grave where a Briton has laid him." — WOLFE.

80. IN SOUTHERN STATES

del'tą	ċane'brakes	rice fields
lev'ee	lum'ber ing	sugar ċane
baȳ'o̤u	pīn'er ĭeṣ	ċot'*to*n ġins
jet'tĭeṣ	tûr'pen tīne	roll'ing mills
ċrĕ vàssé'	plan ta'tions	pine'ap pleṣ

81. SOUND OF **ṣ** OR **ṣi** = **zh**

vĭ'ṣiȯn	oc ċa'ṣiȯn	in ċlo'ṣŭre
de çĭ'ṣion	ċo he'ṣion	ċom po'ṣŭre
de rĭ'ṣion	in va'ṣion	ex plo'ṣion
pro vĭ'ṣion	de lu'ṣion	se ċlṳ'ṣion
ċol lĭ'ṣion	ċon ċlṳ'ṣion	ċon fu'ṣion

Note: When *accented* vowel is short, the *zh* sound unites with it and forms a syllable in pronunciation.

82. IN PLATEAU REGION OF UNITED STATES

parks	maġ'ie	gulch'ĕṣ	mą̂ jes'tie
peaks	rāṅġ'ĕṣ	ċan'yȯnṣ	scēn'er y
ċliffs	snow-ċlad	scē'nie	star'tling
quą̂rtz	sum'mits	wȯn'ders	ė̆ ro'ṣiȯn
mę̆'sä	ċav'ernṣ	sub lime'	prĕç'ĭ pĭç*e*

83. WORDS CONTAINING THE SOUND OF **sh**

pen'sion	ġen'tiąn	spĕ'cial
man'sion	in ĭ'tiąl	ma ġĭ'cian
de pres'sion	mi lĭ'tią̂	sus pĭ'cious
dis ċus'sion	tran'sient	ar'tĭ fĭ'ciąl
ċom mis'sion	die'tion ą̆ ry	ben ė̆ fĭ'ciąl

Direction: Note that in many words *ci*, *si*, or *ti*, preceding a vowel in the same syllable, represents the sound of *sh*.

84. IN PACIFIC COAST STATES

for′ests	ċlī mat′iċ	fish′er ĭeṣ
red′wood	ċon′tr̀sts	ċan′ner ĭeṣ
ċse quoi′ą̀	ą̀ rĭd′i ty	Yŏ sem′ĭ tē
çe′dărṣ	hŭ mid′i ty	Ċŏ lum′bĭ ą̀
fĭr trees	dĭ vẽr′sĭ ty	Pū′ġet Sound

85. WORD BUILDING

ċol leċt′	med′i tate	in′un date
ċon sole′	ġen′er ate	il lus′trate
de ċlâre′	pop′ŭ late	dis trib′ute
ċon vẽrse′	ċom′pen sate	in ves′ti gate
ċom plete′	ċon′stĭ tūte	in trŏ dūçe′

Direction: Write the noun ending in *-ion* which is derived from each verb.

86. IN DETACHED POSSESSIONS OF UNITED STATES

furs	ärċ′tiċ	Ȧ leū′tiąn	glā′ciẽrṣ
seal	tŏr′rid	Hä wa͡ĭ′iąn	vol ċā′nōeṣ
saˊble	bam bo͞o′	Es′ki mo	buf′fą̀ lōeṣ
marˊtĕn	tȳ pho͞on′	Tä gäˊlŏg	Mą̀ nĭlˊą̀
tun drą̀	mon so͞on′	Mą̀ lāy′ą̀n	Mt. McKinˊleў

87. DICTATION REVIEW

The *firs* of Washington and Oregon are tall and *straight.* The sequoias of California are "The Big Trees" of the world.

The finest *furs* come from the arctic regions.

Here is some *stationery* for your correspondents.

We wish to buy a *stationary* engine for a cotton gin.

88. ADJECTIVES OF SIMILAR MEANING

ạ droit′	skill′ful	fit′ful	ĭr reg′ū lạr
bra′zen	brȧss′y	dŏç′ĭle	teach′a ble
mod′est	de mūre′	east′ern	ō′ri en′tạl
wist′ful	wish′ful	west′ern	oє′çi den′tạl
fool′ish	sense′less	lib′er ạl	ġen′er ous

89. ADJECTIVES OF OPPOSITE MEANING

mā′jŏr	mi′nŏr	con′vex	con′cave
sēn′iŏr	jun′iŏr	mod′ern	ān′cient
in′ner	out′er	men′tạl	phȳs′i cạl
art′ful	art′less	in tẽr′nạl	ex tẽr′nạl
re′çent	re mote′	pow′er ful	pow′er less

90. FROM MILITARY HISTORY

cōrps	mor′tăr	brĭ gāde′	in′fạn try
flaṉk	can′nŏn	cam pāign′	cav′ạl ry
bŏmbṣ	knap′sack	in trench′	bat′ter y
ri′fle	sạ lūte′	skĭr′mish	vet′er ạn
mus′ket	plạ tōōn′	bay′o net	vol′un teer′

91. ADJECTIVES OF SIMILAR MEANING

sane	ră′tion ạl	rea′ṣon a ble
ăṉ′gry	wräth′ful	in dig′nạnt
ạ wâre′	con′scious	sen′si ble
live′ly	glee′ful	vī vā′cious
pro fūse′	lav′ish	prod′i gạl
con′stạnt	con tin′ū ạl	per pet′ū ạl

92. FROM NAVAL HISTORY

fleet	con′voy	mą̇ rïneş′	broad′side
sea′men	gun′boat	squąd′rŏn	tor pe′dōeş
ar′mōr	eruiş′er	bŏm bard′	com mänd′er
gun′ner	sig′nąl	block ade′	can nŏn ade′
rud′der	en′sign	grē nade′	pri′vą̇ teer′

93. TROUBLESOME WORDS

fụll	fụl′ly	wool′ĕn	ąl thō*ugh*′
ful fill′	dū′ly	wool′ly	prin′çĭ ple
till	ex çel′	swōl′*l*en	can′çeled
un til′	dis till′	*w*hol′ly	ex çelled′
till′age	can′çel	dū′el ing	can′çel lā′tion

94. VERBS OF SIMILAR MEANING

quōth	said	pre dict′	fore tell′
beg	be seech′	pŏr tend′	fore show′
a bate′	less′en	per plex′	puz′zle
a būse′	mis treat′	hĕr′ąld	pro claim′
con çeal′	se crete′	ex claim′	e jac′u late

95. DICTATION REVIEW

Do you know your *weight?* "Everything comes it a man will only *wait.*"

Here is a picture of the *capitol* at Washington.

"*Capital* solicits the aid of labor." — WEBSTER.

"Wisdom is the *principal* thing; therefore get wisdom." — BIBLE.

"The man who toils for a *principle* ennobles himself by the act." — THEODORE PARKER.

96. ROOT-WORDS AND DERIVATIVES

Adjective	*Verb*	*Noun*
e′qual	e′qual ize	e qual′i ty
le′gal	le′gal ize	le gal′i ty
lo′cal	lo′cal ize	lo cal′i ty
fĕr′tĭle	fer′til ize	fer til′i ty
lib′er al	lib′er al ize	lib′er al′i ty

Direction: Analyze derivatives; *-ity* means *state of being.*

97. VEHICLES

gig	sulk′y	chăr′ĭ ot	wheel′băr′rō*w*
sle*igh*	bug′gy	om′ni bus	lo′cō mō′bĭle
slĕd*ge*	buck′board	bi′çў cle	*au′*tō mō′bĭle
co*u*pé′ (-pā′)	pha′ë ton (fā′ĕ-)	tri′çў cle	vĕ lŏç′ĭ pēde
çhāise	bag rou*che′*	wag′on ette′	jin rik′ĭ shä

98. ROOT-WORDS AND DERIVATIVES

Noun	*Verb*	*Adjective*
ad viçe′	ad vise′	ad vi′so ry
erit′ic	erit′i çīze (*or* -çīse)	erit′i cal
a pol′ō gy	a pol′ō gize	a pol′ō get′ic
sў m′pa thў	sym′pa thize	sym′pa thet′ic
A mĕr′i can	A mer′i can ize	A mer′i can

99. WORD BUILDING

or′gan	çiv′ĭl	en′er gy	tў r′an ny
vi′tal	vo′cal	dep′u ty	*eh*ăr′ac ter
au′thŏr	bru′tal	har′mo ny	fa mil′iar
pau′per	mag′net	col′o ny	e con′o my

Direction: Construct derivatives from each word.

100. DERIVATIVES ENDING IN **-ible**

fūṣe	fū′ṣĭ ble	vĭ′ṣion	viṣ′i ble
force	fōr′çi ble	a-e′çess	a-e çes′si ble
·ereed	·ered′i ble	de fense′	de fen′si ble
sense	sen′si ble	im press′	im press′i ble
dĭ vide′	dĭ viṣ′i ble	per çeive′	per çep′ti ble

Direction: Define the derivatives, noting that *-ible* means *capable of being.*

101. TERMS USED IN ARITHMETIC

·eu′bi·e	ab′stract	in′te gral	pro pōr′tion
in vẽrt′	con′crete	fra·e′tion al	com poṣ′ĭte
ad′dends	stand′ard	çir′cu lar	de nom′i nate
rā′ti o (-shĭ ō)	in′te ger	di ag′o nal	nū′mer a′tŏr
rā′dĭ us	al′i quot	di am′e ter	de nom′i nā′tŏr

102. SOUND OF **c** = **s**

cell	·eres′cent	fan′ci ful	pop′u lăce
cede	pra·e′tĭce	se′·ere cy	im′be cĭle
mince	pre cede′	in′ci dent	ap pren′tĭce
cease	lu′ci fer	pre ced′ing	ex cel′si ŏr
trance	va′·ean cy	pro ce′dure	ve rac′i ty

Direction: Note that **c**, when followed by **e**, **i**, or **y**, has the sound of **s**; the *cedilla* indicates this sound.

103. DICTATION REVIEW

The prisoner was confined in a *cell.* Who soweth good *seed* shall surely reap, and have to *sell.*

Vegetables are kept in some *cellars.*

Spain has *ceded* much territory to other nations.

104. WORDS CONTAINING **ch**

chain	chär′ter	lī′*ch*en	*ch*am′oĭs
chant	chal′ĭ*ch*e	an′ar*ch* y	*ch*a rade′
chime	match′less	*ch*rys′a lis	mus ta*ch*e′
chore	parch′ment	är′*ch*ĭ teet	av′a lan*ch*e
e*ch*o	bach′e lŏr	*ch*em′i cal	*ch*iv′al ry

Direction: Note the *three* sounds represented by **ch**.

105. NAMES OF GAMES

gŏlf	base′ball′	ten′nis	mar′bles
chess	foot′ball	cricket	check′ers
quoits	leap′frog	hŏck′ey	bil′liards
po′lo	hop′scotch	shin′ny (*or* -ney)	dom′i noes

106. WORDS CONTAINING **ei**

ceil	re ceive′	sēi′zure	sleight
seize	re ceipt′	lēi′sure	height′en
seine	de ceive′	per ceive′	hĕi′er
wēird	de ceit′	fŏr′eign	weight′y
skein	con ceit′	fôr′feit	coun′ter feit

Direction: Note the *sounds* represented by **ei**.

107. DICTATION REVIEW

Is it against the law to catch fish in a *seine?*
No *sane* man would go to sea in a tub.
His parents came from beyond the *seas.*
But pleasures are like poppies spread, —
You *seize* the flower, its bloom is shed. — BURNS.

SPECIAL EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION

108. LONG SOUNDS ACCENTED

nāpe	gō*u*rd	ne*ū*′ter	pā′trĭ ot
ā′pex	brō*o*ch	ne*u*′tra̤l	mā′trŏn ly
nā′ked	re vōlt′	pur sūe′	e*ū*′e*u*m ber
rā′tion	a̤ di*eū*′	pur sū*i*t′	as pīr′a̤nt
fōrġ′er	rē view′	e*o*n elu̇de′	ap′pa̤ rā′tus

Caution: Do not substitute a sound for the one indicated.

109. DUPLICATED CONSONANTS — ONE SOUND

an nex′	pŏm′mel	at′ti tūde	e*o*m mo′tion
as sent′	bŭr′rō*w*	in′no ç̣ent	e*o*m mit′tee
dab′ble	stag′ger	dĭ lem′ma	dif′fĭ e*u*lt
med′dle	giz′zard	ap pro̤v′a̤l	dis′so lūte
spot′ted	sum′ma̤ ry	eot′tăġ er	ne ç̣es′si ty

Note: Observe that the vowel sound before each of the duplicated consonants is *short;* this is generally the case in English words.

110. "ITALIAN **a**"

lä*u*nch	gä*u*nt	pär′çel	sä*u*n′ter
hä*u*nch	dä*u*nt′less	pärt′ner	lä*u*n′dry
he*ä*rth	hä*u*nt′ing	gäp′ing	lä*u*n′dress
*p*sä*l*m′ist	flä*u*nt′ing	be hälf′	pär tĭ′tion

Caution: Do not substitute "short **a**" for the "Italian **a**."

111. VOWEL EQUIVALENTS

brew′er	un ru̇l′y	va̤ lïse′	fa̤ tïg*ue*′
shrewd′ly	e*o*n′to̤*u*r	ra̤ vïne′	ob lïq*ue*′
fru̇*i*t′ful	e*o*v′et *ou*s	ro̤*u* tïne′	ma̤ çhïne′
bru̇i̤s′ing	gôr′ġe*o*us	sär dïne′	mag a̤ zïne′

SPECIAL EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION

112. Last Syllables Requiring Attention

lā′bel	ĕm′răde	frăg′ile	li*e*′o rĭç*e*
lev′el	bed′stĕad	dŏç′ile	ow′ărd ĭç*e*
pan′el	prin′çĕss	jū′ve nĭl*e*	hĕr′o ĭn*e*
môr′sel	seam′strĕss	ġen′ū ĭn*e*	mas′eu lĭn*e*
mär′vel	bel′lōwṣ	let′tuce (-ɪs)	med′i çĭn*e*
oun′sel	gal′lōwṣ	fĕr′rụl*e*	mĕr′ean tĭl*e*

113. "Medial a"

pȧnt	lȧnç*e*	nȧs′ty	ą̇ lȧs′
tȧsk	prȧnç*e*	mȧs′sĭv*e*	ą̇ gh*a*st′
rȧsp	grȧft	mȧs′tiff	en chȧnt′
gȧsp	brȧss	ȧs′ket	en hȧnç*e*′
rȧft	quȧff	al′ġe brą̇	un mȧsk′

Caution: Do not substitute "short **a**" for the sound indicated.

114. "Short o," "Medial o," and "Broad a"

mŏck	*e*hā′ŏs	dą*u*b	bą*l*′sąm
gŏs′pel	prŏç′ess	swąth	bą*l*′dri*e*
trŏugh	phŏn′i*e*s	fą*u*lt′y	ą*w*′ful
ac ŏst′	dī′a lŏg*ue*	fą*u*′çet	ą*u*′eus
be gŏne′	*e*at′a log*ue*	ą*u*′burn	pą*u*′per

115. Modified Long Vowels

păl′ăte	vol′ūme	serip′tūre	ad ven′tūre
frig′ăte	ven′tūre	seulp′tūre	fûr′ni tūre
eli′măte	tex′tūre	vī′ō lāte	mis fôr′tūne
są*u*′sāġe	ġes′tūre	här′mō-ny	dĕ pär′tūre

SPECIAL EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION

116. SOUND OF ACCENTED **ĕ, ĭ, ў = û**

*h*ĕrb	hĕ*a*rse	ĕar′nest	pre fĕr′
germ	per′fect	mer′maid	un he*a*rd′
nerve	ser′pent	serv′ĭçe	pĕr spire′
verse	mer′çĭful	vĭr′tūe	eam′phŏr
merge	mer′eŭry	mў′tle	çĭr′eum flĕx

117. WORDS CONTAINING THE SOUND OF **sh**

sure′ly	spē′ciēṣ	A′sĭạ	e quā′tion
sure′ty	çen′sûre	A′siạn	de fĭ′cient
fic′tion	pres′sûre	Rus′siạ	sō′ciạ ble
ān′cient	Pĕr′sia (-shạ)	Rus′siạn	ō′cē an′ie
ănx′ious	Per′siạn	Prus′siạn	as sō′cĭ āte

118. PHONIC EQUIVALENTS

Sound of **n = ng**		Sound of **ṣ = z**	
eŏn′quĕr	băn′quet	nā′ṣal	dĭs ṣŏlve′
eon′quest	dis tĭn-et′	diṣ eaṣe′	scĭṣ′sŏrṣ
eon′eôrd	dis tin′guish	dē ṣīgn′	diṣ ās′ter
eon′gress	lan′guạge	de ṣist′	dĭs cern′ (-zûrn′)
eon′eave	lan′guĭd	dĕs ṣērt′	goōṣe′bĕr ry

119. FIRST SYLLABLES ACCENTED

eŏm′plex	prī′mạ ry	sў′rĭnge	eŏn′tra ry
dis′eount	lĭ′brạ ry	pē′ō ny	ex′quĭ ṣite
vā′eāte	in′tē graḷ	dĕs′o lāte	lū′di erous
eon′struṇe	băl′eō ny	bū′reau (-rō)	mis′chĭe vous
mush′room	thē′ạ ter	tab′leau (-lō)	moun′taĭn ous

Caution: Do not accent these words on the second syllable.

SPECIAL EXERCISES IN ACCENT AND SYLLABICATION

120. SECOND SYLLABLES ACCENTED

gu*ĭ* tär′	re ṣūme′	dĭ plo′mạ̊
dis ea*r*d′	re sē*a*rch′	um brel′lạ̊
pre tens*e*′	re sō*u*rç′ĕṣ	ac el*ĭ*′mate
ex ploit′	ġĭ råff*e*′	tȳ ran′ni al
ro măn*ç*e′	mu ṣē′um	çў lin′dri*e*
mus tạ̊ç*h*e′	ho rĭ′zȯn	dis sў̆l′lạ̊ bl*e*
plạ̊ teau′ (-tō′)	op po′nẹnt	il lus′tra tĭv*e*

Caution: Do not accent the first syllables of these words.

121. WORDS CONTAINING THREE SYLLABLES

fĭ′er y	çĕl′er y	ăl păe′ạ̊
rev′el ry	săl′ạ̊ ry	tre men′dous
ni′çḙ ty	grăn′a ry	hick′ȯ ry
po′ĕt ry	phā′ë ton	*e*oûr′tē ous
o′dĭ ous	är′sḙ ni*e*	*e*rit′i çĭṣm
nov′el ty	an̲′gŭ lạ̊r	sep′ạ̊ rāte
om′ẹ let	sin̲′gu lar	spĕ′ciạ̊l ty
ven′i ṣon	pros′per ous	ō′ver see′

Caution: Do not pronounce these as words of two or four syllables.

122. WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES

ôr′di năry	dan′dḙ lī′ȯn	an̲x ī′ḙ tў̆ (-zī′-)
çem′e tĕr y	mag no′lĭ ạ̊	de liv′er y
val′ŭ a bl*e*	as păr′ạ̊ gus	dis *e*ȯv′er y
ġen′er ạ̊l ly	par′tĭ çĭ pl*e*	im me′dĭ åte
ġḙ ŏg′rạ̊ phy	rĭ dĭe′ŭ lous	tem′per a tu̲re

Caution: Pronounce these as words of *four* syllables.

PART TWO

SECTION 2

123. Typical Syllables and Short Vowels

bĕv′e̤l	kĕn′ne̤l	ĕn ăc̵t′	ĕn ăm′e̤l
pan′ĭc̵	fun′nel	ex tŏl′	in hab′ĭt
c̵om′et	em′blĕm	in dent′	in her′it
ton′sil	çen′sus	dis sec̵t′	em bel′lish
muf′fin	c̵las′sic̵	dis gust′	fan tas′tic̵
nap′kin	c̵om′ment	dis sent′	in c̵or re̤c̵t′

Direction: Note the uses of the *breve*, and observe that all the syllables close with consonants.

124. Words containing Long and Short Vowels

lī′be̤l	bō′nus	ŭm′pīre	ō′rĭ ōle
si′rĕn	pa′thos	quag′mire	me′di um
lu′çid	pro′test	in vade′	pre′mi um
se′c̵ret	blu̱′ing	im pure′	pu′g̈il ist
ze′nith	hȳ′brid	nar rate′	mul′ti tūde

Direction: Note the use of the *macron*.

125. "Long Vowels" and "Modified Long Vowels"

pī′rā̇te	jō̇ c̵ōse′	rē̇ dūçe′	dē̇ gree′
vi′brāte	se çede′	re c̵line′	ve neer′
prĕl′ūde	se date′	re c̵laim′	pre çise′
prō′bāte	se c̵rete′	re frain′	pre s̤ume′
prī′mā̇te	su preme′	po made′	pro voke′

Direction: Observe that the *modified macron* is used only in unaccented syllables.

126. WORDS CONTAINING SILENT VOWELS

dĕ bāse′	prŏ fāne′	re gāin′	de ∈lāim′
de spiṣe′	de frạud′	re pēal′	māin tāin′
prō′file	∈on vene′	ob tāin′	∈on çēive′
bāil′iff	pre ∈lụde′	do main′	frŏn′tiēr
jĕal′ous	pre s∈ribe′	de laine′	dis ∈ōurse′

Direction: A combination of two vowels in one syllable is called a *digraph.* Name the digraphs above; tell the *silent* vowel in each.

127. WORDS CONTAINING SILENT CONSONANTS

fo*l*ks	hus′*tle*	*w*ra̲n′gle	top′*k*not
fi*dg*′et	gris′*tle*	*w*ri̲n′kle	*k*nit′ting
*h*our′ly	bris′*tle*	*w*rit′ing	*w*rist′bạnd
*ch*em′ist	tres′*tle*	*w*rap′per	s*w*ord′fish
ra*tch*′et	re ṣi*gn*′	*wh*ole′sale	*k*nick′*k*nack

128. TYPICAL SYLLABLES

∈a′per	fen′nel	pol lute′	ran′sack
sa′ber	fer′ret	stock ade′	dan′druff
∈a′ter	plum′met	di∈′tate	pam′phlet
∈a′ble	pret′zel (-sel)	the′ŏ ry	e las′ti∈
ga′ble	sand′wich	the′ŏ rem	e le∈′tri∈

129. PECULIAR WORD-FORMS

∈la̲nk	ki̲n′k′y	mold′er	ter′rŏr
gland	drab′ble	smȯth′er	trust′ing
glair	flus′ter	pli′a ble	val′leys
hal′ter	lend′ing	re lapse′	whith′er
ja̲n′gle	black′ing	stum′ble	yearn′ing

Direction: Omit first letter of each word; note result.

130. "ITALIAN **a**" AND "MEDIAL **a**"

làss	ạ́ dult′	lär′vạ́	mā′nĭ ạ́
gā′lạ́	ạ́ bode′	gär′bạ́ġe	dī′ạ́ le-et
blânch	ạ́ main′	lär′board	mạ́ lā′rĭ ạ́
-eàst′ing	-eạ́ det′	be -eäl*m*′	ănt är-e′ti-e
fâst′ing	ạ́ ro′mạ́	-eạ́ tärr*h*′	sär′sạ́ pạ́ ril′lạ́

Direction: Note the *marks* used to indicate "Italian **a**" and "Medial **a**," both accented and obscured.

131. "BROAD **o**" AND ITS EQUIVALENT **ạ**

pạl′sy	ạl′der	thwạrt	ab hôr′
taw′ny	bawl′ing	swarth′y	es -eôrt′
fra*ught*	brawl′ing	ha*ugh*′ty	môr*t*′gạ́ġe
all′spice	ạ*we*′some	as sạult′	ŏr dain′
fal′si ty	ạ*u* ro′rạ́	ạl′ma na-e	tŏr ment′

132. SOUNDS OF **â** AND **ạ**

pâr′ing	swạb	wạl′lop	squạd′rŏn
pâr′ệnt	squạt	wạt′tle	yạ*ch*t′ing
fâir′ly	swạsh	wạf′fle	quạd′rậnt
bâre′ly	squạb	squạl′id	quạd′rụ ped
re pâir′	wạn′tŏn	seạl′lŏp	quạd′rụ ple

Direction: Note that the sound of **ạ** is equivalent to "short **o**."

133. "LONG **oo**," "SHORT **oo**," AND EQUIVALENTS

-eŏ -eo͞on′	-erọup	-erụ′et	wo͝od′*e*n
har poon′	re prọve′	prụ′dẹnt	fo͝ot′sto͞ol
sham poo′	en tọm*b*′	brụt′ish	mụl′le-y̆
bal loon′	un -eọu*th*′	-erụ′çi ble	bụl′lĕ tin
fes toon′	-eọu′rĭ er	rụ′di mẹnt	-erŭp′per

134. SOUNDS OF **u**

ju̱′rist	mil′dew	ů ṣûrp′	bûr′lap
law′sūit	ĉûr′few	ĕŭl′tu̱re	work′mạn
fū′tĭle	sĉûr′vy	vul′tu̱re	worm′wo͝od
im pūte′	ĉûr′dle	nûr′tu̱re	wor′thĭ ly
se ĉlu̱de′	bûr′dŏck	sĉŭlp′tu̱re	wor′ship er

135. PHONIC EQUIVALENTS INDICATED BY TILDE

ạl′tăr	lōaf′ẽr	ĉan′dõr	gĭrd′ẽr
mo′lạr	em′bẽr	fẽr′võr	gĭr′dle
wiz′ạrd	teth′ẽr	tū′tõr	fĭr′kin
lag′gạrd	bōl′stẽr	trāi′tõr	nā′dĭr
slug′gạrd	tẽr′ri ẽr	sĉŭlp′tõr	tā′pĭr

Direction: Give the sounds of **ẽr**, accented and unaccented.

136. CONSONANT MARKINGS

drĕ*dġe*	ç*ȳ*′ĉle	dis plaçe′	whĕth′er
ĉrin*ġe*	sick′*l*e	dis pleaṣe′	breth′ren
lŏ*dġ*′er	ĉrack′*l*e	paç′i fȳ	ex̱ *h*ôrt′
*ġ*ŭp′sum	ĉ*h*ron′ie	man̲′gleṣ	ex̱ er′tion
*ġ*ib′lets	ĉ*h*ris′*t*en	bun̲′gleṣ	ex̱ emp′tion

Direction: Give the sound of each *marked* consonant.

137. MARKS USED ONLY IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES

i de′ạl	mu′tu̱ ạl	ĉo͝ los′sạl
fo′li ă*ġe*	ĉus′to͝ dy	ĉo͝ lo′ni ạl
dẽ fi′ạnt	ĉom′plẽ mẹnt	seĉ′rẽ tă ry
del′ẽ gāte	mon′ů mẹnt	stat′u̱ to͝ ry
dẽ fend′ạnt	sup′plẽ mẹnt	ŏr′ạ to͝ ry

Direction: Tell uses of *modified macron* and *inverted breve*.

138. NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR

hue	vix′*en*	re spŏnse′	ċov′er let
gill	pes′*tle*	plat′form	trạ̊ dĭ′tion
pi*ēr*	tĕr′race	rev′er ĭe	grạ̊ dā′tion
helm	flor′in	hos′pi tạl	pho′tō grȧph
lȳre	min′ion (-yụn)	u ten′sil	ex pĕr′ĭ mẹnt

Direction: Form the plurals of these words, and give a rule.

139. NOUNS OF SIMILAR MEANING

lea	mead′*ōw*	man′date	ċom mȧnd′
mi*ēn*	man′ner	build′ing	ed′i fĭçe
ċrȧft	ċun′ning	u′nĭ sȯn	har′mō ny
guard	sen′ti nel	use′ful ness	u til′i ty
li*ēġe*	sŏv′er *eign*	e′vil do′er	mal′e fac′tŏr

140. EXERCISE IN FORMING PLURALS

ạ̊ bȳss′	trel′lis	lob′by	gal′ler y
ab′sċĕss	fôr′tress	sen′try	vạ̊ ri′e ty
rē çess′	god′dess	tro′phy	ex trem′i ty
mō răss′	çȳ′press	in′jụ ry	in fĭrm′i ty
păr′ish	ġēn′ius (-yụs)	ċan′o py	prom′ȯn tō ry

Direction: Form plurals, and give the rules which are applied.

141. DICTATION REVIEW

The bridge is supported by *piers* of masonry.

And I *peer* into the shadows,
Till they seem to pass away. — BRYANT.

Strike — for your *altars* and your fires. — HALLECK.

To *alter* for the better is no shame. — DRYDEN.

142. WORD BUILDING

dive	in vest′	a maze′	be g*u*ile′
shave	◦con sign′	ad mire′	◦col lide′
choke	◦con vi◦et′	de note′	◦com poṣe′
bu*dġe*	per sist′	es ◦ape′	in duçe′
browṣe	ex tra◦et′	in çite′	e ◦elĭpse′

Direction: Form past tense and present participle of these verbs by suffixing *-ed* and *-ing;* apply Rule I, page 90.

143. VERBS OF SIMILAR MEANING

wail	lą ment′	throb	pal′pi tate
ru′in	rav′age	fą l′ter	heṣ′i tate
change	trans form′	trans gress′	vi′ŏ late
al lĕġe′	as sert′	hum′ble	hu mil′i ate
de spond′	de spâir′	in ◦rease′	aug ment′

144. WORD BUILDING WITH **-ing**

douse	con form′	im pede′	a chieve′
fid′dle	con frŏnt′	re poṣe′	de crease′
fum′ble	con found′	dis prọve′	chal′lenġe
floŭr′ish	com pute′	re ṣẽrve′	em bez′zle
sniv′el	con dĕnse′	re vẽrse′	in ter fere′

145. HOMOPHONES DEFINED

pane, *a square of glass.*	faint, *weak; lacking strength.*
pain, *distress; suffering.*	feint, *false show; pretense.*
hale, *healthy.*	wav′ing, *moving like a wave.*
hail, *frozen vapor.*	waiv′ing, *giving up a claim.*

Direction: Write sentences containing these words.

146. TERMS USED IN GRAMMAR

sub′jeet	con junc′tion	im pĕr′a tĭve
pred′i cate	prep o sĭ′tion	de clăr′a tĭve
a nal′y sis	in ter jec′tion	in tĕr rog′a tĭve
com′ple ment	ap pō sĭ′tion	ex cla mā′tion
sub′stan tĭve	par tĭ çip′ĭ al	ex clam′a tō ry

147. WORD BUILDING

jag	blur	de bar′	em bed′	de mûr′
lag	fret	de ter′	con cûr′	re bel′
drag	snub	be fit′	un stop′	re mit′
brag	grip	be stir′	ac quit′	out wit′

Direction: Form derivatives by suffixing *-ed* and *-ing;* observe Rule II, page 92.

148. ADJECTIVES OF SIMILAR MEANING

slow	slug′gish	odd	ec çen′tric
trite	com′mon	oil′y	unc′tu ous
roil′y	tûr′bid	youth′ful	ju′ve nĭle
eas′y	faç′ile	nōt′ed	il lus′tri ous
hon′est	sin çere′	skill′ful	dex′ter ous

149. FROM "POOR RICHARD'S ALMANAC"

"Want of care does more damage than want of knowledge." "He that riseth late must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night."

"Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other."

"Then plow deep while sluggards sleep,
And you shall have corn to sell and to keep."

150. DERIVATIVE ADJECTIVES

bōn′y	down′y	wax′y	rust′y
mīr′y	meal′y	show′y	mus′ty
prōs̱′y	jẽrk′y	man′ly	chat′ty
seāl′y	bạlk′y	kind′ly	snuff′y
snāk′y	chuṉk′y	elĕan′ly	state′ly

Direction: Write the *comparative* and *superlative* forms.

151. DERIVATIVES SPELLED BY RULE I

smōk′y	sōl′ing	tūb′ing	o blīġ′ing
blu͟′ish	shāp′ing	sīz′ing	re çēd′ing
slāv′ish	shâr′ing	sīz′a ble	re trāç′ing
stȳl′ish	sẽrv′ing	sāl′a ble	re vīv′a̲l
rō′guish	seâr′ing	sĭz′zling	re hẽars′a̲l

Direction: Show how Rule I is applied in these derivatives.

152. DERIVATIVES SPELLED BY RULE II

sad′*de*n	ship′per	seärred	tȯn′nȧġe
red′*de*n	plot′ter	slurred	snap′pish
hid′*de*n	fop′pish	stunned	shred′ded
stabbed	sop′ping	rig′ging	pa trōlled′

Direction: Show how Rule II is applied in these derivatives.

153. RULE III TO BE APPLIED

row′dy	ef′fi ġy	leak′y	spȯn′ġy
bel′fry	traġ′e dy	froth′y	flab′by
pў̆g′my	fōr′ġer y	thrift′y	sul′try
trea′ty	eoûr′tĕ sy	drear′y	*k*night′ly

Direction: Write *plurals* of the nouns, and *comparative* and *superlative* forms of the adjectives.

154. IN BRITISH AND DANISH AMERICA

Hud′sȯn	dȯ̆ min′iȯn	¢od′fish	Green′l̤and
Can′ą̈ dą̈	prov′ĭnçe	whāl′er	Ice′l̤and
Quē be¢′	dis′tri¢t	ĭ′çĭ ness	ge$\bar{y}$′ser̤s
Klon′dike	ẽr′mĭne	frĭ ġĭd′i ty	lĭ′¢hen̤s
St. John's	wą̈l′rus ĕs̤	New′fo$\breve{u}$nd lănd	glā′ciēr̤s

155. FROM GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AMERICA

bo′ą̈	Rĭ′ō	veġ ē ta′tion	An dē′an
păm′pą̈s̤	Chĭ′le	lux ū′ri ant	Am ą̈ zo′ni an
sĭl′vą̈s̤	Lĭ′mä	me diç′i nal	Pe ru′vi an
llä′nōs̤	Quĭ′tō	vol ¢a′nōe̤s̤	Pan′ą̈ mä′
llä′mą̈s̤	Brą̈ zĭl′	plą̈ teaus̤′	€āy ĕnn¢′

156. WORDS OF AMERICAN ORIGIN

ma*i*ze	pu′mą̈	po ta′to	¢an′ni bal
moose	plan′tă*i*n	to ba¢′co	hŭr′ri ¢ane
squaw	guä′nō (gwä′-)	¢ą̈ ¢ā′ō	mo¢′ca sin
skun̤k	guä′vą̈ (gwä′-)	cho¢′o lāte	o pos′sum
¢ą̈ noe′	puĕb′lō (pwĕb′-)	çin ¢hō′ną̈	rac ¢oon′

157. HOMOPHONES

quire, 24 *sheets of paper.*		sig′net, *a seal.*	
choir, *a band of singers.*		cyg′net, *a young swan.*	
mīn′er, *one who mines.*		weth′er, *a sheep.*	
mi′nor, *one under legal age.*		weath′er, *state of the air.*	
dy′ing, *expiring.*		ses′sion, *a sitting.*	
dye′ing, *coloring.*		ces′sion, *a giving up.*	

Direction: Use these homophones in sentences.

159. In the British Isles

ab′be.y	Brit′*ain*	mė trop′o lis
tex′tĭle.s	Lon′don	Thames (tĕmz)
in′dus trĭe.s	Ox′fŏrd	West′min ster
mon′a.r*eh* y	Cām′brĭ*dg*e	man u fac′to rĭe.s
com′mon.s.	Glas′gow (-kŏ)	u ni ver′si tĭe.s
pär′lĭ*a* me.nt	Bel fast′	Ed′*in* burgh (-bŭr ō)

160. Words from the Anglo-Saxon[1]

ba.lk	băr′ro*w*	fel′ly	bur′y
cove	buck′et	fath′om	fŏr lôrn′
creak	bee′tle	blad′der	mō*u*rn′ing
fiēnd	be head′	be hind′	be reave′
breast	be tween′	be smear′	be queath′

161. Words of Anglo-Saxon Origin

foul	fos′ter	hol′lō*w*	fôr′tĭ ĕth
freak	fick′le	hun.gry	fif′ti eth
hov′el	hag′gle	glâr′ing	hand′i craft
la′dle	hag′gard	hand′cuff	neigh′bor ly
liv′er	home′ly	hun′dredth	wil′der ness

162. Words

All words are pegs to hang ideas on. — Beecher.

"Words are the only things that last forever."

"Kind words are benedictions. They are not only instruments of power, but of benevolence and courtesy; blessings both to the speaker and hearer."

[1] By *Anglo-Saxon* is meant the language spoken in England after the invasion of Britain by the German tribes in the fifth and sixth centuries, and before the Norman conquest in the eleventh century.

163. WORDS OF CELTIC ORIGIN

The Celts were an ancient race of people who once occupied a great part of western Europe, and whose descendants are now found in Ireland, Wales, and the Highlands of Scotland.

babe	loop	cab'in	rib'bon
bump	tack	cra'dle	spig'ot
drab	prŏng	dock'et	gog'gles
brōg*ue*	*k*nōll	*k*nuck'*le*	băr'răcks
crock	slou*gh*	blŭ*dg'e*on	dru*dg'*er y

164. FROM THE GEOGRAPHY OF FRANCE

vĭne'yärds	Pa rĭ'sians	*ch*em'i cals
vin'tage	ar tis'tic	pôr'çe lăin
silk'worms	com mer'cial	mil'i tā ry
mul'ber ry	in tel'li gent	fôr'tĭ fī cā'tions
çhăm pāgne'	fash'ion a ble	är'*ch*ī tect ure

165. WORDS OF FRENCH ORIGIN

frăne	bob'bin	bou quet'	bûr lĕsque'
de*ign*	bal'drie	cro quet'	gro tĕsque'
blouse	dun'geon	buf fet'	cham'pi on
cli*que*	çhā grin'	bru nĕtte'	cav a lier'
môr'tise	cā prĭçe'	co quĕtte'	çhan de lier'

166. WORDS OF THE SAME OR SIMILAR SOUND

leaf, *part of a plant.*
lief, *gladly; willingly.*

key, *for a lock.*
quay, *a wharf.*

sweet, *as sugar.*
suite, *of rooms.*

eŭr'rent, *a stream.*
eur'rant, *a fruit.*

can'vas, *cloth for sails.*
can'vass, *to examine; to solicit.*

cal'en dar, *an almanac.*
cal'en der, *a hot press.*

167. FRENCH WORDS IN COMMON USE

fête (fāt), *a festival.*
ca fé (ka′fā′), *a restaurant.*
pas sé (pä′sā′), *past, faded.*
soi rée (swȧ′rā′), *evening party.*
troupe, *company of actors.*
dé bris (dā′brē′), *rubbish.*
dé but (dā′bu′), *first attempt.*
çhȧ′peau′ (-pō′), *a hat.*
châ teau (shä′tō′), *country seat.*
mat′i née′ (-nā′), *an entertainment held in daytime.*
pôr′tière′ (-tyâr′), *curtain hanging across a doorway.*

168. ANGLICIZED FRENCH WORDS

bĕlle	lock′et	ą dieū′	sur ren′der
nĭche	cor′set	en dôrse′	col′lēague
plåque	coŭr′åġe	en grōss′	ren′dĕz vous (räṉ′-)
friēze	dē′pōt	cro çhet′	et′i quĕtte
bruise	loz′enġe	pär quet′	frie′ąs see′

169. WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING FROM DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

Anglo-Saxon	*French*	*Anglo-Saxon*	*French*
fod′der	for′age	old	an tïque′
wom′en (wĭm′-)	dames	house	man′sion
stĕad	lieū	nim′ble	aġ′ĭle
rough	brusque	sick′ness	mal′a dy
la′dy	mis′tress	be gin′ner	nov′ĭçe

170. LANGUAGE

A language grows and is not made. — LOWELL.

There is no tracing the connection of ancient nations but by language; and, therefore, I am always sorry when any language is lost, because languages are the pedigree of nations. — JOHNSON.

171. IN THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

Danes	Dān′ish	king′doms	pen in′sŭ lar
Lapps	Swēd′ish	gla′ciers	Stock′hōlm
Finns	ī′ron	gla′cial	Cō′pen hā′gen
dūnes	ore	fiord (fyôrd)	Nor we′gians
märsh′ĕs	fleets	sea′men	Scan di na′vi ans

172. WORDS OF SCANDINAVIAN ORIGIN

gale	baf′fle	kid′nap	lunch′eon
lurch	dap′ple	scuf′fle	rein′deer
bŭlge	dim′ple	floun′der	grey′hound
churn	jab′ber	flip′pant	rig′ma role
bōōth	das′tard	wel′come	bul′wark

173. IN THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE NETHERLANDS

Rhine	low′lands	com′mērce
dikes	thrift′y	ship′build ing
canals′	clĕan′li ness	mer′chant man
wind′mills	in dus′tri al	mer′chan dīse
o′ver flow	al lū′vi al	pos sĕs′sions

174. HOMOPHONES

core, *inner part.*	hĕrd, *of cattle.*
corps, *body of troops.*	heard, *did hear.*
seam, *line of junction.*	breach, *a gap; a break.*
seem, *to appear.*	breech, *the hinder part.*
feat, *an exploit.*	cruise, *to sail back and forth.*
feet, *plural of foot.*	crews, *ships' companies.*

Direction: Use these homophones in original sentences.

175. WORDS FROM DUTCH LANGUAGE

slo͞op	bal′l̤a̤st	ea′s̤el	e͟lĭn̲k′er
gru͞ff	dĕr′rick	mea′s̤le̤s̤	e͟a̤ bo͞ose′
a̤ hoy′	dap′per	wā*i*n′se͡ŏt	i′s̤ĭn̲ glȧss
a̤ lo͞of′	loi′ter	land′s͡eape	be lē*a*′gu͡er
tat to͞o′	hōl′ster	hogs̤′head	e lope′me̤nt

176. IN THE GEOGRAPHY OF GERMANY

Ka*ī*′s̤er	im mense′	mu̇ s̤ē′ums̤
Bĕr′lin	mil′i tā ry	lit′er a̤ to͡ure
Hăm′bûrg	e quip′me̤nt	ed u̇ e͡a′tion
Mū′nie*h*	mu s̤ĭ′cia̤ns̤	sci͡′en tif′ic
Le*ī*p′zig (-sĭk)	ç*e*l′e brāt′ed	e͡om pul′so ry

177. USAGE COMPARED

English	*American*	*English*	*American*
stōk′er	fire′man	gu*ä*rd	con du͡e′tŏr
lug′ga̤ge	bag′ga̤ge	drīv′er	en ġĭ neer′
turn′out′	sīd′ing	bod′ĭç*e*	waist
shunt′ing	switch′ing	top′e͡oat	o′ver coat
tram	street car	gа̤ lŏsh′ (*or* -lŏçhe′)	o′ver shoe

178. BOOKS

My books are friends that never fail me.—CARLYLE.

A book is a garden. A book is an orchard. A book is a storehouse. A book is a party. It is company by the way; it is a counselor; it is a multitude of counselors.—BEECHER.

No book is worth anything which is not worth *much;* nor is it serviceable until it has been read, and re-read.—RUSKIN.

179. IN THE GEOGRAPHY OF ITALY

lem′ȯnṣ	paint′ings	Rome	Ro′mạn
çit′rȯnṣ	mo ṣā′ies	Na′pleṣ	Nē′a pol′i tạn
sul′phur	gon′dŏ lạ	Vĕn′ĭçe	Vė̆ nē′tiạn
quạr′rĭeṣ	gon′do lĭēr′	Flŏr′ẹnçe	Flor′ẹn tĭne
stat′ūeṣ	ma-e a rō′nĭ	Lat′in	Vat′i -ẹạn

180. WORDS FROM THE ITALIAN

flŏ̄ss	ban′dit	lạ gōōn′	ī′so late
brēve	bun′iȯn (*or* -yȯn)	-eam′ė̆ ō	mil′li ner
vis′tạ	fres′eo	-ē̆′po lạ	rė̆ gat′tạ
quo′tạ	grot′to	pĭ ăz′zạ	min′ĭ ạ tūre
mot′to	stu-e′co	pōr′tĭ -eō	-ĕăr′i -eạ tūre

181. TERMS RELATING TO MUSIC

ăl′tō	quạr tet′	op′ĕr ạ	bär′y̆ tone
sō′lo	quin tet′	so nä′tạ	-eon tral′tō
trĭ′o	ses tet′	-eản tä′tạ	lĭ bret′tō
dū et′	pĭ ăn′ō	sŏ̄ prä′nō	-ŏr′ạ to′rĭ ō

Direction: Consult a dictionary for the meaning of unfamiliar words, and note the fact that all these words are derived from the Italian.

182. HOMOPHONES

so, *in such a manner.*	right, *not wrong.*
sow, *to scatter, as seed.*	rite, *a ceremony.*
sew, *to join by a thread.*	wright, *a workman.*
sear, *to burn.*	write, *to express by letters.*
sere, *dry, withered.*	bōll, *a pod.*
seer, *a prophet.*	bole, *trunk of a tree.*
cere, *to cover with wax.*	bowl, *a kind of basin.*

183. UNALTERED LATIN WORDS

a͡c′tŏr	ten′ŏr	tu′mŏr	jan′i tŏr
ea͡p′tor	vig′or	spon′sor	mon′i tor
re͡a͡′tor	rig′or	liq′*u*or	năr ra′tor
fa͡c′tor	ju͟′ror	lan͟′*gu*or	su͡e çes′sor
do͡c′tor	ŏr′a tor	e͡lan͟′gor	e͡on͟′*qu*er or

Direction: Pronounce these words, giving final **or** the sound of **ẽr**.

184. UNALTERED LATIN WORDS

bo′nus	o′mĕn	tôr′p o͟r	tes tā′to͟r
vi′rus	e͡on′sul	tre′mor	trans la′tŏr
vi͡g′il	ros′trum	e͡al′a mus	a͡g′i ta tor
fun͟′gus	fa͟ rī′na͟	in′ter im	ed′u͟ e͡a tor
stā′tus	squa͟l′or	prō spe͡c′tus	glad′i a tor

185. SYNONYMS FROM DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

Anglo-Saxon	*Latin*	*Anglo-Saxon*	*Latin*
inn	ho tel′	glow′ing	fer′ve͟nt
stiff	ri͡g′id	wind′ing	tor′tu͟ ous
steal	pur loin′	year′ly	an′*nu* a͟l
knave	vil′*la*ĭn	ha′tred	en′mi ty
death	de çease′	shrewd	sa͟ gā′cious

186. MEMORY GEMS ON READING

The habit of reading is the only enjoyment I know in which there is no alloy. It lasts when all other pleasures fade. — TROLLOPE.

No matter what his rank or position may be, the lover of books is the richest and the happiest of the children of men. — LANGFORD.

187. UNALTERED LATIN WORDS

for′mu la	im′i tā tōr	ĕom poṣ′i tōr
im′pe tus	lib′er a tor	in quiṣ′i tor
pro vi′ṣo	vi′o la tor	pro ġen′i tor
ap pen′dix	in′sti ga tor	in ter çes′sor
pan a çe′a	ar′bi tra tor	in ves′ti gā tor

188. SYNONYMS FROM DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

Anglo-Saxon	*Latin*	*Anglo-Saxon*	*Latin*
drink	im bibe′	friend′ly	am′i ĕa ble
king′ly	roy′al	out′line	de lin′e ate
starved	fam′ished	like′ness	sĭ mil′i tude
war′like	mar′tial	freak′ish	ĕa prĭ′cious
green′ness	ver′dūre	walk′er	pe des′trĭ an

189. SINGULAR AND PLURAL FORMS FROM LATIN

ax′is	ax′ēṣ	ter′mĭ nus	ter′mĭ nī
ba′sis	ba′sēṣ	strā′tum	strā′ta
o a′sis	o a′sēṣ	ver′te bra	ver′te bræ (ē)
fo′ĕus	fo′çī	an ten′na	an ten′næ (ē)
ĕa ĕ′tus	ĕa ĕ′tī	mem o ran′dum	mem o ran′da

190. HOMOPHONES

bale, *a package.*	stake, *a stick; a wager.*
bail, *surety.*	steak, *a slice of meat.*
gage, *a pledge.*	raze, *to demolish.*
gauge, *to measure.*	raise, *to lift up.*
fain, *gladly.*	prays, *beseeches.*
fane, *a temple.*	praise, *to commend.*
feign, *to pretend.*	preys, *seizes.*

191. FROM SPANISH GEOGRAPHY

rai′ṣinṣ	ĭr′rĭ gate	ẹoûr′te sy
äl′mȯndṣ	ir ri ga′tion	no bil′i ty
mẹ rĭ′no	ir′ri ga ble	Ăl ham′brạ
sĭ ĕr′rạ	pĕaṣ′ạnt ry	Ġĭ brạl′tăr
pen in′sŭ lạ	ig′no rance	Med′i ter rā′ne ạn

192. WORDS OF SPANISH ORIGIN

las′so	bạ nä′nạ	çĭ gär′	är mā′dạ
ẹor răl′	vạ nil′lạ	gran dee′	brạ vä′do
sher′ry	flo til′lạ	fil′i gree	des per ā′do
bro ẹade′	em bär′go	gu*ĕ*r ril′lạ	am bus ẹade′
ẹap size′	mu lat′tō	lăr′i at	dul′çĭ mer

193. SYNONYMS FROM DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

Anglo-Saxon	*Latin*	*Anglo-Saxon*	*Latin*
thick′et	ẹŏpse	boy′ish	pū′er ĭle
bow	o be*ĭ*′sance	fä′ther ly	pạ tẽr′nạl
end	ter′mĭ nus	mȯth′er ly	mạ ter′nạl
hides	pel′trĭeṣ	brȯth′er ly	frạ ter′nạl
law′ful	le′gạl	brȯth′er hood	frạ ter′nĭ ty
làst′ly	fĭ′nạl ly	fore′fä ther	an′çes tŏr

194. GEMS FROM LONGFELLOW

"Nature paints not
In oils, but frescoes the great dome of heaven
With sunsets, and the lovely forms of clouds."

"Silently, one by one in the infinite meadows of heaven, [the angels."
Blossomed the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots of

195. In the Geography of Eastern Europe

Slävṣ	Slą̊ von′ic	mŏsq*ue*	pi*e*′tŭr ĕsq*ue*′
Greece	Gre′cian	mў̆ths	mў̆ thol′o gy
czär	czä rĭ′ną̊	tem′pleṣ	çiv′ĭ lĭ zā′tion
sul′tą̊n	sul tä′ną̊	rel′ics	är′*eh*ĭ pel′a go
des′pot	des′pot ĭṣm	ān′cient	Mo ham′med ą̊n

196. Words of Greek Origin

älmṣ	*e*ri′sis	*e*om′e dy	an′*e*e dote
bŏm*b*	*eh*ō′rą̊l	*eh*a ot′ic	an′ti dote
*eh*ôrd	*e*ą̊us′tic	de*e*′ade	*eh*rў̆s′a lis
*eh*ȳle	*e*är toon′	de*e*′ą̊ gon	*eh*ron′i cle
*eh*ȳme	ne*e*′tar	pen′ta gon	*e*ą̊ the′drą̊l

197. Synonyms from Different Languages

Greek	*Latin*	*Anglo-Saxon*	*Greek*
base	ped′es tą̊l	chew	măs′ti cate
fran′tic	rav′ing	mad′ness	fren′zy
e pis′tle	let′ter	spring′y	e las′tic
ĕx ŏt′ic	for′ĕĭgn	dis like′	an tĭp′a thy
ex′o dus	de pär′tŭre	time′piece	*eh*ro nom′e ter

198. Homophones

*e*ast, *to throw.*
*e*aste, *a fixed rank.*

peak, *top of a mountain.*
pique, *grudge; spite.*

beer, *a malt liquor.*
bier, *a device used at funerals.*

drąft, *an order for money.*
draught (*or* draft), *act of drawing.*

teem, *to abound.*
team, *animals harnessed together.*

mär′shą̊l, *a commander.*
mar′tial, *warlike.*

199. **Ph-**, A SIGN OF GREEK ORIGIN

nȳmph	phȳṣ′ics	ep′i tȧph	hem′i sphere
sphinx	grăph′ic	blas′phe my	ġe og′ra phy
phrāṣe	phœ′nix (*or* phe′-)	pho net′ic	phĭ los′o phy
phaṣe	phăr′ȳnx	pro phet′ic	phĭ los′o pher
phlĕgm	zeph′ȳr	phos′phor us	phe nom′e nŏn

Direction: Consult a dictionary for the meaning of words.

200. TERMS USED IN TEACHING READING

pitch	ėdm′pȧss	mon′o tone	an tith′e sis
vow′ȩl	sub vo′ėȧl	gut′tur ȧl	an tĭ thet′ic
vo′ėȧl	as′pĭ rȧte	em phat′ic	mod u la′tion
na′ṣȧl	ėon′so nȧnt	em′pha sis	in flec′tion
stan′zȧ	o′ro tund	em′pha size	ut′ter ançe

201. FROM A DAILY PAPER, — "WANTED"

tan′ner	trim′mer	coach′man	in spec′tor
tin′ner	rōōf′er	watch′man	con trac′tor
cut′ter	pick′ler	sales′man	type′writ er
fit′ter	bot′tler	drȧ*u*ghts′man	līn′o tȳp′ist
pōr′ter	plum*b*′er	man′ăġ er	house′keep er
ex′pērt	team′ster	de ṣīg*n*′er	sales′wom an

202. QUOTATION FROM WHITTIER

"Our fathers' God! from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We meet to-day, united, free,
And loyal to our land and Thee,
To thank Thee for the era done,
And trust Thee for the opening one."

203. From a Daily Paper, — "Wanted"

gla′zier (-zhẽr)	es′ti ma tõr	ste nog′rą pher
mill′wright	ad′ver tīṣ′er	cor′re spond′ent
ac ¢ount′ant	dec′o ra′tor	su′per in tend′ent
op tĭ′cian	dem′on stra′tor	e′lec trĭ′cian
am′ą teûr′	com poṣ′i tor	stat′is tĭ′cian
em ploy ee′	te leg′rą pher	vet′er i na′ri an

204. Words ending with the Sound of **ẽr**, or of **ȧr**

fri′ăr	fi′bẽr	¢lam′õr	a′¢ere
vic′ăr	me′ter	¢às′tor	o′gre
so′lȧr	o′¢her	vĭṣ′or	lū′¢ere
tär′tȧr	spe¢′ter	spon′sor	măs′sȧ ¢re
vul′gȧr	scep′ter	the′a ter	sep′ul ¢her

205. Feminine Nouns ending in **-ess**

hōst′ess	a¢′tress	mur′der ess	proph′et ess
*h*eir′ess	ġi′ant ess	sor′çer ess	pre çep′tress
hunt′ress	ą*u*′thõr ess	dea′¢on ess	pro te¢′tress
wait′ress	pā′trȯn ess	gȯv′ern ess	in stru¢′tress
count′ess	tai′lõr ess	bär′ȯn ess	shep′*h*erd ess

Direction: Write the *masculine* noun related to these.

206. Homophones

rest, *repose.*	gu*ī*ṣe, *appearance.*
wrest, *to take by violence.*	guys, *ropes.*
climb, *to ascend.*	çen′ser, *a jar for incense.*
clime, *a region.*	çen′sor, *a critic.*
vice, *wickedness.*	in dite′, *to compose.*
vise, *a mechanical tool.*	in dict′, *to charge with crime.*

207. FROM THE GEOGRAPHY OF ASIA

dri′est	stĕr′ĭle	min′ạ ret	mĭ kä′dō
wet′test	fēr′tĭle	vol can′ie	man′dạ rĭn
hot′test	ban′yạn	nō̇ mad′ie	tem′per ate
high′est	la*c*′*qu*ēr	dō̇ mes′tie	A′sĭ at′ie (-shĭ-)
larġ′est	jạ̄ pănned′	pop′ū lous	Çe les′tĭạl (-chạl)

208. WORDS FROM ASIATIC LANGUAGES

Hebrew	*Persian*	*Arabic*	*Arabic*
sā′tạn	dĭ van′	shē*i*k	năph′thạ
mạ*u*d′lin	az′ūre (ăzh′-)	mў̄rrh	car′mĭne
chĕr′ub	haz′ạrd	ăl′cove	ė̄ lix′ĭr
sĕr′aph	jas′mĭne	shēr′bet	är′se nạl
sab′bạth	păr′ạ dise	na′dĭr	as sas′sin
jụ′bi lee	lạ*u*′dạ num	ze′nith	mas′q*u*ēr ade′

Direction: Consult a dictionary for the meaning of unfamiliar words.

209. WORDS FROM ARITHMETIC

eạ paç′i ty	rad′i eạl	pol′y gŏn
per çent′aġe	spe çif′ic	di men′sions
in dôrse′ment	ev′o lū′tion	men′sụ ra′tion
prom′is so ry	in′vo lū′tion	quạd′ri lat′er al
part′ner ship	ap prox′i mate	mis′çel la′ne ous

210. LAST SYLLABLES WITH OBSCURE SHORT VOWELS

pli′ạnt	păt′ẹnt	ō′rĭ ẹnt	ra′di ạnt
ten′ant	tan′ġent	oc′çi dent	rec′re ant
va′grant	păġ′eant	em′i nent	rel′e vant
pen′nant	rā*i*′ment	le′ni ent	sup′pli ant
poi*g*n′ant	pen′ance	lin′i ment	ap pel′lant

211. LATIN WORDS AND ANGLO-SAXON EQUIVALENTS

Latin	*Anglo-Saxon*	*Latin*	*Anglo-Saxon*
mag′nĭ fȳ,	*to make* great	os′sĭ fȳ,	*to make* bony
mol′li fy,	*to make* soft	stul′ti fy,	*to make* foolish
for′ti fy,	*to make* strong	sa̲n̲e′ti fy,	*to make* holy
dig′ni fy,	*to make* worthy	dis qua̲l′i fy,	*to make* unfit
re€′ti fy,	*to make* right	tes′ti fy,	*to bear* witness

212. WORD ANALYSIS — SUFFIX **-fy** = *to make*

răr′e fȳ	liq′ue fy	çer′tĭ fy	am′plĭ fy
fa̲l′sĭ fy	pu′tre fy	sim′pli fy	€las′si fy
jus′ti fy	speç′i fy	paç′i fy	beau′ti fy
pu′ri fy	glo′ri fy	stu′pe fy	in ten′si fy
vil′i fy	€lăr′i fy	tўp′i fy	di ver′si fy

Direction: Show how *-fy* modifies the meaning of root-words.

213. TROUBLESOME ENDINGS

ab′stĭ nent	de fi′ant	com pla′çent
co hēr′ent	com pli′ant	con cur′rent
com′pe tent	im por′tant	con sist′ent
dif′fi dent	at tend′ant	di ver′ġent
dil′i ġent	con cord′ant	prev′a lent

Direction: Form nouns by changing *t* final to *ce*.

214. HOMOPHONES

gild, *to adorn.*	plum, *a fruit.*
guild, *an association.*	plumb, *perpendicular.*
gilt, *gilding.*	soar, *to fly aloft.*
guilt, *criminality.*	sore, *tender; painful.*
ewe (ū), *a female sheep.*	coarse, *rough; gross.*
yew, *a tree.*	course, *way; manner.*

215. WORDS OF LATIN ORIGIN ENDING IN **-able**

	Able to be		*Worthy to be*
tra-e′tą̇ ble,	led	ląud′ą̇ ble,	praised
pal′pa ble,	felt	-eul′pa ble,	blamed
port′a ble,	carried	ā′mi a ble,	loved
ĭr′ri ga ble,	watered	ex′e cra ble,	accursed
vul′ner a ble,	wounded	des′pi -ea ble,	despised

216. WORDS OF LATIN ORIGIN ENDING IN **-ible**

	Capable of being		*That may be*
viṣ′ĭ ble,	seen	ed′i ble,	eaten
ą̇u′di ble,	heard	plą̇u′ṣĭ ble,	approved
flex′i ble,	bent	-ered′i ble,	believed
leġ′i ble,	read	-el′i ġi ble,	chosen
tan′ġi ble,	touched	per mis′si ble,	permitted

217. DERIVATIVES ENDING IN **-able** OR **-ible**

mail′a ble	a-e çept′a ble	pro dūç′i ble
nav′i ga ble	ap′plĭ -ea ble	per çep′ti ble
ex -eūṣ′a ble	-eol le-et′i ble	de stru-et′i ble
re ceiv′a ble	re vẽrs′i ble	re me′di a ble
re dūç′i ble	ex ham̲ust′i ble	ap pre′ci a ble

218. MARKS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING

dash, —	hȳ′phĕn, -	çĭr′-eum flex, ^
brace, }	se-e′tion, §	păr′ą̇ gràph, ¶
-eăr′et, ∧	dag′ger, †	di ær′e sis (-ĕr′-), ··
-eom′mą̇, ,	el lip′sis, * * *	sem′i -eo′lon, ;
-eo′lon, :	brack′ets, [ ]	a pos′tro phe, ’
pe′ri od, .	păr′al lels, ‖	ex′-elą̇ mā′tion, !
in′dex, ☞	as′ter isk, *	in tĕr′ro ga′tion, ?

219. THE USE OF THE DIÆRESIS AND HYPHEN

zoöl′o ġy (zō ŏl′-)	a heavy-faced type
coër′ciòn (eŏ ĕr′-)	a local-option bill
reën force′ (rē′ĕn-)	an up-to-date edition
reör′gan ize (rĕ ôr′-)	a well-educated people
preëm′i nent (prĕ ĕm′-)	a fire-insurance policy

Note: The *diæresis* is used on the last of two adjacent vowels to indicate that both are sounded. The *hyphen* is used between words compounded to form an adjective.

220. TROUBLESOME TERMINATIONS

in′cẽnse	claim′ant	au′di ence
li′cense	im′mi grant	am′bu lance
es′sençe	mis′erĕ ant	ad mit′tance
se′quençe	ac quaint′ançe	be nev′o lence
of fĕnse′	al le′ġiançe	ex trav′a gance

221. WORDS USED IN PHYSIOLOGY

sin′ew	ret′i na	mem′brane	nu′tri ment
tis′sue	cor′ne a	ab dō′mĕn	nu trĭ′tious
tho′rax	cu′ti cle	di′a phrăgm	con tā′ġious
frac′tûre	au′ri cle	car′ti laġe	san′i tā ry
ster′num	ven′tri cle	bron′chĭ al	ep i dem′ic

222. WORDS CONTAINING **c**

zinc	can′çer	vac′çĭne	mu′çĭ lāġe
duct	con′çert	pres′ence	dis′cĭ plĭne
mulct	cō lōgne′	nūi′sance	ġўm nas′tic
deūçe	in çite′	vict′uals	çĕr′ē mō ny
claŭse	lat′tĭçe	lu′na cy	suf fīçe′
de viçe′	pōul′tĭçe	cc′sta sy	sac′ri fice (-fīz)

223. DISEASES — WORDS OF GREEK ORIGIN

*ch*ol'ic	quin'sy	*ch*ol'er ą	pą ral'ў sis
pąl'sy	tў'phus	lep'ro sy	hў̆s tē'rĭ ą
drop'sy	tў'phoid	pleu'ri sy	*pn*eŭ mo'nĭ ą
as*th'*mą	*phth*is'ic	bron *ch*ī'tis	scī at'ĭ eą
gan'grene	nąu'se ą (-shē-)	r*h*eu'ma tism	dў̆s pep'sĭ ą

224. ADJECTIVES FROM THE LATIN WITH SUFFIX **-ous**

	Full of		*Full of*, or *causing*
tim'ŏr *ous*,	fear	a tro'cious,	evil
lu'mi nous,	light	pug na'cious,	fighting
stren'u ous,	action	sump'tŭ ous,	expense
mą lĭ'cious,	badness	hī lā'rĭ ous,	mirth
ą*u* dā'cious,	boldness	mĭ rac'u lous,	wonder

225. WORD ANALYSIS

fi'brous	la bo'ri ous	con temp'tŭ ous
poi'son ous	me lo'di ous	con'scĭ en'tious
trĕ*ach*'er ous	lux u'ri ous	ef fi *ch*a'cious
rap'tŭr ous	nu trĭ'tious	ad'vąn ta'*g*eous
fic tĭ'tious	ĕr ro'ne ous	mer'i to'ri ous

Direction: Show how these derivatives were formed.

226. WORD BUILDING

at tract'	de ride'	per mit'	com pete'
de tect'	de lude'	per vĕrt'	de rive'
cor rect'	ex plode'	pre vent'	pro hib'it
re flect'	con vŭls*e*'	cor rupt'	spec'u late
re strict'	se crete'	dif fus*e*'	ap'pre hend'

Direction: Write derivatives ending in *-ion* and *-ive*.

227. WORDS OF LATIN ORIGIN WITH SUFFIX **-ar**

	Of, pertaining to		*Of, pertaining to*
so′lȧr,	the sun	lum′bȧr,	the loins
lu′nar,	the moon	ju͟′gū lar,	the neck
stel′lar,	the stars	joe′u lar,	a jest
oe′u lar,	the eye	see′u lar,	the world
in′su lar,	an island	ver nae′u lar,	a native

228. WORDS OF LATIN ORIGIN WITH SUFFIX **-al**

	Pertaining to		*Pertaining to*
o′ral,	the mouth	na′val,	ships
den′tal,	the teeth	nom′i nal,	names
dor′sal,	the back	di ûr′nal,	the day
lin͟′gual,	the tongue	noe tur′nal,	the night
man′u al,	the hand	çe les′tial,	the heavens

229. DERIVATIVES WITH SUFFIXES **-al** OR **-ar**

tīd′al	lin′e ȧr	bib′li eal	mus′eu lȧr
brid′al	tab′u lar	ver′te bral	val′vu lar
fa′tal	tu′bu lar	an çes′tral	gran′u lar
vo′eal	çel′lu lar	pȧ la′tial	çĭr′eu lar
fes′tal	glob′u lar	a ē′ri al (ā ē′-)	an͟′gu lar

230. SAME SPELLING — DIFFERENT PRONUNCIATIONS

row	bāss	rise	tear	low′er
rō*w*	bȧss	ri͟se	teâr	lō*w*′er
bow	līve	close	wīnd	hin′der
bō*w*	līve	clo͟se	wĭnd	hīnd′er
mow	lead	house	wound	e*o*n′jûre
mō*w*	lĕad	hou͟se	wo͟und	e*o*n jure′

Direction: Illustrate the use of these words in sentences.

PART TWO

SECTION 3

231. NEGATIVE PREFIXES: **in, un, non**

in ces′sant	un gra′cious	non′sense
il leg′i ble	un con′scious	non pay′ment
il lim′it a ble	un so′cia ble	non en′ti ty
in del′i ble	un prej′u diced	non res̩′i dent
in eor rupt′i ble	un nec′es sa ry	non at tend′ance
in sep′a ra ble	un col lect′i ble	non com mis′sioned

Direction: Note that these prefixes mean *not.*

232. WORD BUILDING WITH NEGATIVE PREFIXES

prov′i dent	ef fi′cient	par′ti s̩an
pen′i tent	ex pe′di ent	com′bat ant
per′ti nent	vol′un ta ry	me tal′lic
re spon′si ble	com bus′ti ble	es sen′tial
re deem′a ble	fal li bil′i ty	ful fill′ment

Direction: Prefix *in, im,* or *ir* to first two columns, and *non* to last column; define the words thus formed.

233. PREFIX **dis-** IN DERIVATIVE WORDS

dis ered′it	dis sim′i lar	dis′ad vân′tage
dis fa′vŏr	dis′o blig′ing	dis in′ter est ed
dis′be lief′	dis′a gree′a ble	dis rep′u ta ble
dis′re spect′	dis hon′ŏr a ble	dis′o be′di ent
dis sat′is făc′tion	dis pas′sion ate	dis′pro pōr′tion ate

Direction: Note that *dis-* means *want of, not.*

234. HOMOGRAPHS

bŭtt	måst	grate	me′ter	light′er
bō*w*l	måss	quail	muz′zle	crick′et
host	maçe	ounç*e*	eob′ble	swạl′lō*w*
låst	meal	lē*ague*	tem′ple	gam′mon
left	lawn	quạr′ry	seut′tle	eôr′po ral

Direction: Note that each word has *two* or *more* meanings.

235. HOMOPHONES

lie	new	male	horde	tears
lye	*k*new	mail	hoard	tiers
hew	flew	mote	step	bold′er
hue	flue	moat	steppe	bowl′der
bō*w*	seal	birth	slight	as sent′
beau	ceil	berth	sleight	as cent′

236. TWO WAYS OF SPELLING

English	*American*	*Regular*	*Simplified*
plough	plow	though	tho
fa′vour	fa′vor	al though′	al thō′
har′bour	har′bor	through	thru
hon′our	hon′or	thȯr′ough	thȯr′o
suc′cour	suc′cor	thor′ough fare′	thor′o fare′
de fence′	de fense′	through out′	thru out′
syr′up	sir′up	prō′grăm*me*	prō′grăm
spec′tre	spec′ter	pro′lŏgue	pro′log
cạu′ter ise	cau′ter ize	dec′ạ logue	dec′a log
stig′ma tise	stig′ma tize	dem′a gogue	dem′a gog
seru′ti nise	scru′ti nize	ped′a gogue	ped′a gog
çiv′i lised	çiv′i lized	cat′a logue	cat′a log

237. PREFIXES **fore-**, **pre-**, AND **ante-**

fore warn′	pre fix′	an′te date
fore bōd′ing	pre jŭ*dġe*′	an′te room
fore′or dain′	pre med′i tate	an′te çēd′ent
fore′thought	pre pay′ment	an′te me rid′i an
fore *knŏwl′edġe*	pre req′uĭ sīte	an′te dĭ lū′vi an

Direction: Define words, noting that prefixes mean *before*.

238. PLANT LIFE AND FLOWERS

sū′măc	dä*hl′*ia (-yȧ)	o′le an′der
mul′leĭn	fū*ch′*sĭ ȧ (-shĭ ȧ)	he′li o trope
mis′*tle* toe	ear na′tion	*rho′*do den′dron
pep′per mint	hȳ′a çinth	*ehr*ȳs an′the mum
wi*tch′*-ha′*z*el	pǫme gran′ate	mi′gnon ette′ (mĭn′yun-)

239. PREFIX **ad = to**; **a-**, **ab-**, OR **de = from**

ad′verb	a vẽrt′	de rail′
ad joined′	a ver′sion	de duct′
ad here′	ab sôrb′	de flect′
ad he′sion	ab sôrb′ent	de par′ture
ad he′sĭve	ab sôrp′tion	de pop′u late

Direction: Note how the prefixes modify the meaning.

240. HOMOPHONES

{cȏrd, *a string.* {chord, *in music.*	{mean, *base; servile.* {mien, *look; manner.*
{tale, *a story.* {tail, *of an animal.*	{sheer, *mere; perpendicular.* {shear, *to cut with shears.*
{troop, *of soldiers.* {troupe, *of players.*	{throw, *to fling.* {throe, *extreme pain.*

241. PREFIXES **co-**, **con-**, AND **counter-**

con join′	co e′qual	coun′ter act′
con voke′	co′ex ist′	coun′ter claim′
con′flu ent	co ör′di nate (-ôr-)	coun′ter march′
con′so nant	co öp′er ate (-ŏp′-)	coun′ter poise′
con vĕr′gent	co öp′er a tĭve	coun′ter bal′ance

Direction: Note *co-* or *con-* = *with*, and *counter-* = *against*.

242. SOME CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

car′bon	ox′y gen	so′dĭ um
sil′ĭ con	hȳ′dro gen	cal′ci um
bro′mĭne	ni′tro gen	plat′i num
chlo′rĭne	an′ti mō ny	a lū′mi num
i′o dĭne	mag ne′sium (-zhĭ-)	po tas′si um

Direction: Consult a dictionary for the meaning of words.

243. PREFIXES **be-**, **en-**, **ex-**, AND **inter-**

be numb′	en slave′	ex hale′	in′ter line′
be foul′	en shrine′	ex pand′	in′ter vene′
be grime′	en a′ble	ex port′	in′ter pose′
be lit′tle	en light′en	ex press′	in′ter spĕrse′
be lāt′ed	en fee′ble	ex punge′	in′ter mit′tent

Direction: Note *be-*, *en-* = *to make*; *ex-* = *out*; *inter-* = *between*.

244. QUOTATION FROM JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

"New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth."

245. PREFIXES **per-**, **pro-**, AND **re-**

per vade′	pro tract′	re bound′
per′fo rate	pro trude′	re trace′
per′me ate	pro tru′sion	re is′sue
per en′ni al	pro nounce′	re′con struct′
per am′bu late	pro nun′çĭ a′tion	re′ës tab′lish

Direction: Note *per-* = *through*; *pro-* = *forth*; *re-* = *back, again*.

246. RELATING TO BUILDINGS

vil′la	a ead′e my	dor′mi to ry
a sȳ′lum	sem′i nar ry	lab′o ra to ry
lȳ ce′um	in fir′ma ry	ob ser′va to ry
li′bra ry	mon′as ter y	con serv′a to ry
in′stĭ tūte	gym na′si um	re form′a to ry

247. LATIN PREFIXES **uni-**, **bi-**, AND **tri-**

u′ni ty	bi sect′	tri′pod	bi en′ni al
u′ni fy	bi sec′tion	tri sect′	tri en′ni al
u′ni form	bi′çy cle	tri′çy cle	bi no′mi al
u′ni văl ve	bi week′ly	tri week′ly	tri no′mi al
u′ni corn	bi′văl ve	tri′an gle	trĭ sȳl′la ble

Direction: Note *uni-* = *one*; *bi-* = *two*; *tri-* = *three*.

248. HOMOPHONES

brōach, *to tap; make public.*	poles, *long sticks.*
brōoch, *a breastpin.*	polls, *heads; places for voting.*
loan, *a thing lent.*	mite, *anything very small.*
lone, *solitary; single.*	might, *force; power.*
fort, *a fortress.*	scull, *a boat; a short oar.*
forte, *that in which one excels.*	skull, *bony case inclosing brain.*

249. PREFIXES **mono-, semi-, circum-**

mon′ō tone	sem′i tone	çīr′cum scribe′
mon′o gram	sem′i week′ly	cir′cum spect
mon′o lŏg*ue*	sem′i month′ly	cir′cum vent′
mon′o sўl′la ble	sem′i cir′cle	cir′cum po′lar
mon′o sў l lab′ic	sem′i an′nu al	cir′cum nav′i gate

Direction: Note *mono-=one; semi-=half; circum-=around.*

250. ON A BILL OF FARE

sal′ạd	shīrred	ero quĕtte′	ten′der loin′
frit′ter	broiled	spạ gh*ĕ*t′tĭ	su′co tash
chow′der	poached	ver′mï çel′lĭ	ar′ti choke
crŭl′ler	chipped	ma′ạ ro′nĭ	mar′ma lade
sauer′kraut (sour′krout)	sc*ạ*l′lŏped	pi′cạ lil′lĭ	horse′-rad′ish

251. PREFIXES **post-** AND **super-**

post′date′	post-mor′tem	sū′pẽr fine
post pone′	post grad′u ate	su′per sede′
post′script	post nup′tiạl (-shạl)	su′per vise′
pŏs te′ri ōr	post′me rid′i an	su pẽr′flu ous
pos tĕr′i ty	post pone′ment	su′per hu′man

Direction: Note *post- = after; super- = over, beyond.*

252. GEMS FROM TENNYSON

"Howe'er it be, it seems to me
'Tis only noble to be good;
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

"Sweet lips whereon perpetually did reign
The summer calm of golden charity."

253. SUFFIX **-an**

ar′ti ṣa̲n	çĭ vil′ia̲n	Chris′tian (-cha̲n)
tra̲ ġe′di a̲n	lī brā′ri an	Pū′rĭ ta̲n
eō me′di an	bar ba′ri an	Lū′ther an
his to′ri an	pol i tĭ′cian	Preṣ bў te′ri an
gram mā′ri an	e lec trĭ′cian	Eu′ro pe′an

Direction: Note that suffix *-an* means *one who, pertaining to.*

254. GEMS AND PRECIOUS STONES

ō′pa̲l	ru′by	tŭr *quoiṣe′*	ear′bun ele
ŏn′ўx	gär′net	di′a̲ mond	sar′dŏ nўx
to′paz	jas′per	em′er a̲ld	ear nēl′ia̲n
bĕr′ўl	sap′*phīre* (săf′-)	am′e thўst	*ehr*ўs′o lite
ag′ăte	moon′stone	to̲ur′ma lĭne	*eh*al çed′o ny

255. WORD ANALYSIS

pub liç′i ty	fa tal′i ty	an tiq′ui ty
sin çĕr′i ty	plu̲ ral′i ty	tran quil′li ty
ad vĕr′si ty	for mal′i ty	u′ni form′i ty
in ten′si ty	neŭ tral′i ty	pos′si bil′i ty
sim pliç′i ty	ab sûrd′i ty	mon stros′i ty

Direction: Note that *-ity* means *state of being.*

256. NOUNS FROM THE LATIN WITH SUFFIX **-ity**

	State of being		*State of being*
a la*e*′ri ty,	brisk.	frĭ vŏl′i ty,	trifling.
i den′ti ty,	the same.	fe roç′i ty,	fierce.
hu mil′i ty,	humble.	dŏ çil′i ty,	teachable.
mo bil′i ty,	movable.	sa gaç′i ty,	shrewd.
fĭ del′i ty,	faithful.	mu′ta bil′i ty,	changeable.
sa lū′bri ty,	healthful.	reç′i proç′i ty,	interchangeable.

257. SUFFIXES **-ancy** AND **-ency**

buoy′an cy	de fī′cien cy	per′ma nen cy
bril′liạn cy	ef fī′cien cy	con sist′en cy
con′stạn cy	suf fī′cien cy	trans pâr′en cy
re lu͟e′tan cy	pro fī′cien cy	ex pe′di en cy
men′di can cy	de spond′en cy	bel lĭġ′er en cy

258. FROM THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

āl′ien (-yẹn)	pe tĭ′tion	al lē′ġiạnce
tĕn′ūre	mi gra′tion	dis′so lū′tion
hăr′ạss	con vul′sion	jụ′ris die′tion
pẽr′fi dy	fa tĭ′gu͟ing	in′sur rec′tion
pur sū′ing	se ·ū′ri ty	ū′sụ̆r pā′tion

259. PREFIX **sub-** IN WORDS OF LATIN ORIGIN

Prefix *sub-* = *down, beneath*	Prefix *sub-* = *under*
sub due′, *to bring* —.	sub′mạ rïne′, — *sea water.*
sub vert′, *to turn* —.	sub′ter ra′ne an, — *the ground.*
sub side′, *to settle* —.	sub′lū nặ ry, — *the moon.*
sub tend′, *to stretch* —.	sub pœ′nạ, — *a penalty.*
sub tract′, *to draw* —.	sub scribe′, *write beneath.*
sub mẽrġe′, *to sink* —.	sub′jụ gate, *bring under a yoke.*

Direction: Fill each blank with a meaning of *-sub.*

260. FROM THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

ab sŏlve′	re·e′ti tude	suf′fer a ble
con jụre′	mẽr′çẹ̈ nặ ry	in ev′i ta ble
frŏn′ti·ēr	är′bĭ trặ ry	ex′e ·ū′tion er
tran′sient	jụ dĭ′cĭ ặ ry (-dĭsh′ĭ-)	mag′na nim′i ty
ăc quĭ ĕsce′	an nī′hĭ late	·eon′saṇ guĭn′i ty

261. Prefix **trans-** in Words of Latin Origin

trans- = *beyond, across, over*

trans′it, *a passing* —.
trans fĕr′, *to convey* —.
trans mit′, *to send* —.
trans poṣe′ *to put* —.
trans port′, *to carry* —.
tran scend′, *to climb* —.
tran scribe′, *to write* —.
trans vĕrse′, *turned* —.
trans mute′, *to change* —.
trans gress′, *to step* —.

Direction: Fill each blank with a meaning of *trans-*.

262. Derivatives with Prefix **trans-**

tran sĭ′tion (-sĭzh′ụn)
trans fĕr′a ble
trans mit′tance
trans′po sĭ′tion
trans′por ta′tion
tran scend′ent
tran′script
trans vĕrse′ly
trans mūt′a ble
trans gres′sion
trans gres′sor
trans′ma rine′
trans′at lan′tic
trans al′pine
trans con′ti nen′tal

Direction: Analyze these words; see 261 for meanings.

263. Prefix **mal-** = **ill, evil**; **multi-** = **many**

măl treat′
mal treat′ment
mal prac′tice
mal′for ma′tion
mal o′dŏr ous
mal′ĭçe
mạ̊ līgn′
ma lig′nant ly
ma lĭ′cious ly
ma lev′o lent
mul′ti form
mul′ti fold
mul′ti ple
mul′ti pliç′i ty
mul′tĭ mil′lion âire′

264. Quotations from William Cullen Bryant

"The groves were God's first temples."

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among his worshipers."

265. NOUN-SUFFIXES MEANING: **one who**

-ar beg′gar, — *begs.*
-ard drunk′ard, — *is drunken.*
-art brag′gart, — *boasts.*
-ary ad′vẽr sā̆ ry̆, — *opposes.*
-ant men′di cant, — *begs.*
-ent de po′nent, — *testifies.*
-er har′bin ger, — *runs before.*
-eer pī′o̊ neer′, — *clears the way.*
-ist oc′ū list, — *treats eyes.*
-or ben′ē fac′tŏr, — *does good.*

Direction: Apply the meaning of the suffix and thus complete each definition by filling the blank.

266. NOUN-SUFFIXES MEANING: **state of being**

-acy çel′ĭ bą̊ çy, — *single.*
-ance vig′i lance, — *watchful.*
-ancy poign′an cy, — *stinging.*
-ence dif′fi dence, — *bashful.*
-ency clem′en cy, — *mild.*
-ism bar′bą̊ rism, — *uncivilized.*
-ity prŏb′i ty, — *honest.*
-ment det′ri ment, — *harmful.*
-tude las′si tūde, — *weary.*
-tude plen′i tūde, — *full.*

267. ADJECTIVE-SUFFIXES MEANING: **pertaining to**

-ac car′di ac, — *the heart.*
-al pec′tŏ ral, — *the chest.*
-an sўl′vą̊n, — *a wood.*
-ar au ric′ū lar, — *the ear.*
-ary pŭl′mŏ nā̆ ry, — *the lungs.*
-ic phon′ic, — *sound.*
-ile pu′er ĭle, — *a boy.*
-ine ca̤ nīne′, — *a dog.*
-ish Finn′ish, — *Finland.*
-ite re ē′on dite, — *a secret.*
-ive pen′sĭve, — *thought.*
-ory au′dĭ tŏ ry, — *hearing.*

268. ADJECTIVE-SUFFIXES MEANING: **full of, having**

-ant dor′mant, — *sleep.*
-ate ob′dū rate, — *hardness.*
-ful re sent′ful, — *anger.*
-ent vĭr′ụ lent, — *poison.*
-ose vẽr bōse′, — *words.*
-ous fal lā′cious, — *deceit.*
-ous sap′ŏ nā′ceous, — *soap.*
-some win′some, — *delight.*
-y brīn′y, — *salt.*
-ey clay′ey, — *clay.*

269. VERB-SUFFIXES MEANING: **to make**

-ate ren′o vate, — *new.*
-ate stip′u late, — *a bargain.*
-ate re frig′er ate, — *cool.*
-en weak′en, — *weak.*
-fy cō′di fy, — *a code.*
-fy grat′i fy, — *pleasing.*
-ize pul′ver ize, — *dust.*
-ize ag′gran dize, — *larger.*
-ise en fran′chīse, — *free.*
-ise com′pro mise, — *agreed.*
-ish fin′ish, — *an end of.*
-ish re plen′ish, — *full again.*

Direction: Apply the meaning of the suffix to complete each definition above.

270. NOUN-SUFFIXES MEANING: **act of**

-age pil′lăge, — *plundering.*
-age rum′măge, — *searching.*
-ion dĭ la′tion, — *expanding.*
-ion in fū′sion, — *pouring in.*
-ion as çen′sion, — *rising.*
-ment e lope′ment, — *running away.*
-ment e jĕct′ment, — *throwing out.*
-ure rup′ture, — *bursting.*
-ure punc′ture, — *piercing.*
-al bur′i al, — *burying.*

271. FROM THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

ôr′bit	U′ra nus	gas′e ous	plan′et a ry
plan′ets	Nep′tūne	sŏl′stĭce	sphe ric′i ty
Ve′nus	Ju′pi ter	cûr′vă ture	ra′di a′tion
Mars	Sat′urn	e′quĭ nox	in′elĭ na′tion
Mer′cu ry	as′ter oids	e′quĭ noc′tial	in′ean des′cent

272. QUOTATIONS FROM NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

"Generosity is the flower of justice."

"Echo is the voice of a reflection in a mirror."

"Happiness in this world, when it comes, comes incidentally. Make it the object of pursuit, and it leads us a wild-goose chase, and is never attained."

273. SUFFIXES **-cle** AND **-cule = a little**

eu'ti cle, — *covering.*	mol'ē cūle, — *mass.*
ean'ti cle, — *song.*	an'i mal'cūle, — *animal.*
ves'i cle, — *cell.*	bär'nȧ cle, — *shell-fish.*
fol'li cle, — *pod.*	ten' ta cle, — *feeler.*
côr'pus cle, — *body.*	ret'i cūle, — *net-work.*

274. WORDS WITH DIMINUTIVE SUFFIXES

lad'dĭe	där'ling	glŏb'ūle	ro ṣette'
las'sĭe	duck'ling	çel'lūle	çig'ȧ rette'
lamb'kin	lord'ling	sphĕr'ụle	stat'ů ette'
man'i kin	nŏz'zle	ĭ'çĭ cle	bru nette'
goṣ'ling	speck'le	par'ti cle	op'er et'tȧ

Direction: Note that suffixes *-ie, -kin, -le, -ling, -ette* mean *little.*

275. WORDS USED IN "EVANGELINE"

lo'tus	pew'ter	in'stinct	sin'ew y
rud'dy	joc'und	heir'loom	ref'lụ ent
rus'sĕt	hŷs'sŏp	de'vi ous	se răg'lio (-yō)
toc'sĭn	stal'wärt	trem'ů lous	trȧ dĭ'tion
ty'rant	plain'tĭve	pon'der ous	sub mis'sion

276. HOMOPHONES

tun	row	pore	maze	reek
ton	roe	pour	maize	wreak
nun	lode	groan	nave	retch
none	load	grown	knave	wretch
ruff	sore	told	bred	freeze
rough	soar	tolled	bread	frieze

Direction: Use each word in a sentence; consult a dictionary.

277. DERIVATIVES OF LATIN ORIGIN

aër = air	*aqua = water*	*terra = earth*
ā′ër āte (-ĕr-)	ā′que ous	in tĕr′
ā ë′ ri a̲l (-ë′)	a̲ quăt′ic	tĕr′race
ā′ër ĭ fy (-ĕr-)	a̲ quā′ri um	tĕr′ri to ry
ā′ër ĭ form (-ĕr-)	ăq′ue duct	tĕr res′trĭ al
ā′ër o̊ na̲ut (-ĕr-)	ā′quĭ form	sub′ter rā′ne an

Direction: Note the headings of each column and observe that the meaning of the *root-words* appear in the derivatives.

278. DERIVATIVES OF LATIN ORIGIN

verus = true	*lucidus = clear*	*lumen = light*
vĕr′i ly	lū′çid	lū′mi nous
ve rā′cious	lů çĭd′i ty	lu′mi nå ry
ve raç′i ty	pel lū′çid	il lūme′
vĕr′i ta ble	trans lū′çent	il lū′mi nāte
vĕr′i fi cå′tion	e̊ lū′çĭ dāte	il lu′mi nā′tion

279. WORDS FROM GENERAL LITERATURE

wā*i*n	bu′gl*e*	mў̆r′i a̲d	im′pre ca′tion
tha*t*ch	do͝o͝′blet	sů pẽr′na̲l	ŏs′ten ta′tion
thole	dis′ta̲ff	am brō′si a̲l	ben′e̊ fa*c*′tion
swa̲rd	dow′er	ăl tẽr′nåte	ben′e̊ di*c*′tion
swo͝o͝n	cā′de̲nçe	som bre̲′rō	sū′per stĭ′tion

280. LATIN DERIVATIVES OF **pello, pulsus = drive**

com pel′	com pul′sion	com pul′sive	dis pel′
ex pel′	ex pul′sion	ex pul′sive	re pul*s*′
pro pel′	pro pul′sion	pro pul′sive	re pel′lent
re pel′	re pul′sion	re pul′sive	pro pel′ler
im pel′	im′pul*s*e	im pul′sive	com pul′so ry

281. WORDS DERIVED FROM LATIN NOUNS

vita = life	*urbs = city*	*civis = citizen*
vi′tạl ṣ	ûr′ban	çiv′ic
vi′tal ize	ur bane′	çiv′il
vi tal′i ty	ur ban′i ty	çĭ vil′ian
vi′tạ̄ sēope	sub ûr′ban	çĭ vil′i ty
re vī′tal ize	in′ter ûr′ban	çiv′ĭ lĭ zā′tion

Direction: Consult a dictionary for meaning of derivatives.

282. DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN ADJECTIVES

primus = first	*minutus = small*	*magnus = great*
pri′mal	mĭ nūte′	mag′nĭ fȳ
pri′māte	mi nū′ti a (-shĭ ạ̄)	mag′ni tūde
prim′i tive	min′ū end	mag nan′i mous
prī′mā rĭ ly	dĭ min′ū tive	mag nif′i çençe
prī me′val	dim′i nū′tion	Mag′nạ̄ Ch̄är′tạ̄

283. WORDS FROM GENERAL LITERATURE

kelp	drụ′id	jo′vi al	vē ran′dạ̄
keel	mis′sal	mȳs′ti cal	be trŏth′al
sheen	trĕa′dle	man′i fold	e the′re al
dĭrge	dȯve′ĕȯt	dis′so nant	ob liv′i ous
çhụte	ĕum′brŏŭs	sig′nĭ fȳ	mŏ not′ŏ nous

284. DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN VERBS

credo = I believe	*specto = I see*	*porto = I carry*
ĕreed	in spect′	port′a ble
ĕrē′dence	in spec′tion	im port′er
ĕrĕd′u lous	spec′tạ̄ ĕleṣ	ex port′er
ĕre dū′li ty	spec ta′tŏr	re port′er
ĕre den′tial	spec taĕ′ū lar	ex por ta′tion

285. WORDS DERIVED FROM LATIN NOUNS

pes (ped) = *foot*	*vox* (voc) = *voice*	*manus* = *hand*
pĕd′al	vō′cal ist	man′u al
bi′ped	vo′cal ize	man′ȧ ele
pe des′tri an	vo cal′i ty	man′ŭ script
im pede′	vō′cȧ ble	man′ŭ fac′tūre
im ped′i ment	vo cab′ŭ lā ry	mȧ nip′ŭ lā′tion

286. DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN VERBS

tenere = *to hold*		*tendere* = *to stretch*	
tĕn′et	ten′a ble	tend	tend′en cy
ten′ant	ten′e ment	tense	ten′sion
ten′ūre	re ten′tĭve	ex tend′	ex ten′sion
re tain′	re ten′tion	dis tend′	dis ten′sion
con tain′	con′ti nent	con tend′	con ten′tion

287. WORDS USED IN MECHANICS

wĭnch	beâr′ing	pis′tŏn	re çeiv′er
flăngе	gēar′ing	gŭd′gеon	con dens′er
tack′le	shȧft′ing	pul′ley	trans mit′ter
tack′ling	swiv′el	trol′ley	in′di cā′tŏr
coŭ′pling	răt*ch*′ĕt	throt′tle	os′cil la′tŏr
wind′lȧss	sprock′et	lev′er ăgе	reg′ŭ la′tŏr

288. QUOTATIONS FROM OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

"Sin has many tools, but a lie is the handle that fits them all."

"When we plant a tree, we are doing what we can to make our planet a more wholesome and happier dwelling place for those who come after us if not for ourselves."

289. DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN ADJECTIVES

brevis = short	*omnis = all*	*satis = enough*
brēve	om′ni bus	sat′is fy
brief	om nis′cient	sat′is fac′tion
brev′i ty	om nip′o tent	sā′ti ate (-shĭ-)
ab bre′vi ate	om′ni preṣ′ent	sa tī′e ty
ab bre′vi ā′tion	om niv′o rous	in sa′tĭ ą̄ ble

290. WORDS RELATING TO ELECTIONS

oath	vōt′ing	nom′i nee′	af′fi da′vit
pōlḷs	ean′vąss	in spee′tōr	nat′ŭ rąl īze
bo͞oth	re tûrnṣ′	reġ′is ter	mą̄ jŏr′i ty
vōt′er	ė̄ lee′tōr	dis fran′chīṣe	plų ral′i ty
bal′lȯt	fran′chīṣe	el′i ġĭ ble	e lee′tion eer′

291. DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN NOUNS

nomen = name	*litera = letter*	*numerus = number*
nọm′i nal	lit′er al	nu′mer al
nom′i nate	lit′er ą̊ ry	nu′mer ous
mis no′mer	lit′er ą̄ tŭre	nu mĕr′i eal
de nom′i nate	il lit′er ą̊te	in nū′mer a ble
nō′men elā′tŭre	il lit′er ą̄ çy	sū′per nū′mer ą̊ ry

292. ACCENT AND MEANING

Nouns	*Verbs*	*Nouns*	*Adjectives*
pre′fix	pre fix′	ex′pert	ex pẽrt′
es′eort	es eôrt′	gal lănt′	gal′ląnt
eon′trȧst	eon trȧst′	eom′paet	eom paet′
prŏg′rĕss	prọ̊ gress′	in′vą̄ lid	in val′id
eom′press	eom press′	preç′e dent	pre çēd′ent

293. WORDS DERIVED FROM LATIN NOUNS

corpus = body	*mare = sea*	*navis = ship*
cŏr′pus cle	mą̊ rïne′	na′vy
cor′pŭ lent	măr′i ner	na′val
cor po′re al	mar′i tīme	nav′i ga ble
in cŏr′pŏ rate	sub′mą̊ rïne′	nav′i ga′tion
cor′pŏ ra′tion	trăns′mą̊ rïne′	cir′cum nav′i gate

294. WORDS FOUND IN COLONIAL HISTORY

tō′tĕm	bûr′ġess	strat′e ġy	roy′al ist
sā′chęm	ram′part	strat′a ġem	em′i grate
ran′sŏm	pil′lo ry	pal′i sade′	an tip′ŏ dēṣ
mis′sion	col′o nist	wĭtch′cŕaft	rep′ri mand
com′paet	voy′ą̊ġ er	maġ′is tråte	nąu′ti cal

295. LATIN DERIVATIVES

vertere = to turn

re vẽrt′	in vẽrt′	ad′vẽrse
dĭ vẽrt′	in vẽrse′	ad vẽr′si ty
di vẽr′sion	in vẽr′sion	ad′ver så ry
re vẽrse′	sub vẽr′sion	con′trŏ vẽrt
re vẽrs′ĭ ble	sub vẽr′sĭve	con′trŏ vẽr′sy

Direction: Note how prefixes and suffixes are combined with the roots *vert* or *vers*, to form derivatives; define each word.

296. FROM COLONIAL HISTORY

Prŏt′es tant	per′se cū′tŏr	in tẽr′pret er
prŏ vin′cial	in tol′er ant	in′flu̯ en′tial
ren′dĕz vo̯us (rän′-)	tȳ ran′nĭ cal	ab′o riġ′i nēṣ
sep′ą̊ rå tist	con′sci en′tious	ăr′is to-e′rå cy
hos′pi tå ble	ex′pe dĭ′tion	rev′ŏ lū′tion ist

297. DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN WORDS

vocare = to call	*flectere = to bend*	*sensus = feeling*
vo ċā′tion	fleċ′tion	sen′si tĭve
vŏċ′ą̊ tĭve	de fleċ′tion	sen sā′tion
in voke′	in fleċ′tion	sen′su al (-shụ ą̊l)
in′vo ċā′tion	re fleċt′	sen′ti ent (-shĭ ę̊nt)
con′vo ċa′tion	re fleċ′tŏr	in sen′si bil′i ty

298. FROM CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES

quo′rum	wel′fare	fel′ŏ ny	ė̆ mol′ŭ ment
ċon′sul	en ti′tle	pī′rą̊ çy	pŏ lit′i ċą̊l
im′post	re prīs′ą̊l	pen′ą̊l ty	ex pend′i tu̇re
jo͡ûr′nąl	at tain′der	req′uĭ s̱ĭte	ap pōr′tioned
trēa′s̱on	in ven′tŏr	rev′ė̆ nūe	tran quĭl′li ty

299. LATIN DERIVATIVES

cor = heart	*caput = head*	*dens = tooth*	*lex* (legis) *= law*
ċore	cap′tion	den′tal	le′gal
ċôr′date	cap′taĭn	den′tist	le′gal ize
ċôr′dial (-jąl)	cap′i tą̊l	den′tist ry	il le′gal
ċŏn̲′ċôrd	cap′taĭn çy	den tĭ′tion	leġ′is lāte
ac ċôrd′ançe	de ċap′i tate	den′tĭ frĭçe	leġ′is lā′tŏr

300. FROM CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES

märqu*e*	se′ċere çy	im peach′ment	ad′mi ral ty
ex cīs̱e′	in dĭct′ment	ban̲k′rupt çy	af′fir ma′tion
con vene′	as cĕr tāin′	ċon′se quençe	reș′ig na′tion
ą̊d jo͡ûrn′	ex̲ eċ′ŭ tĭve	ċon ċŭr′rençe	e nū′mer ā′tion
re prīēve′	o riġ′i nāte	am bas′są̊ dŏr	rep′rė̆ s̱ent′ą̊ tĭve

301. LATIN DERIVATIVES

fortis = strong	*æquus = equal*	*centum = hundred*
fōrt	e qua′tion	çen′tū ry
fôr′ti fȳ	e′quĭ dis′tant	çen ten′ni al
for′ti tude	e′quĭ lat′er al	çen′tē nā ry
ėom′fōrt ing	e′quĭ an′gu lar	çen′tē nā′ri an
for′tĭ fī ėa′tion	e′quĭ lib′ri um	çen′tĭ grāde

302. FROM UNITED STATES HISTORY

pą̄ rōl′	mu′ti ny	ėon ėus′sion	ē̇ vaė′ū āte
drą̄ gōōn′	ėal′i ber	se çes′sion	ėon çĭl′i āte
re ėruṭ′	am′nes ty	in ėûr′sion	re tal′i āte
taė′ties	biv′ouăe	ar′mĭ stĭçe	ar til′ler y
fûr′lō*ugh*	re triēvė′	ėon′trą̄ band	ser′ġeant(sär′-)

303. LATIN DERIVATIVES

tractus = drawing	*plicare = to fold*	*loqui = to speak*
traė′tion	du′pli cate	lo quā′cious
traė′tą̄ ble	dū pliç′i ty	el′o quent
re traė′tion	trip′li ėate	el′o ėu′tion
con traė′tion	im′pli ėate	el′o ėū′tion ist
ex traė′tion	ac ėom′plĭçe	sō̆ lil′ō̆ quў

304. FROM UNITED STATES HISTORY

fŏr′ă*y*	mą̄ rą̣ud′er	haz′ard o*u*s	bŏm bärd′ment
rap′ĭne	guĕr ril′lą̄	tўr′ą̄n nous	an tag′o nist
ēā*i*s′sǫn	ag gres′sŏr	mū nĭ′tion	im pet′ū ous
ėär′bīne	dev′as tāte	găr′ri son	e man′çi pāte
sėab′bard	ėon′fis ėāte	en ėrō*a*ch′	am′mu nĭ′tion

305. DERIVATIVES FROM THE GREEK

metron = a measure

me′ter, — *of length.*
di am′ĕ ter, — *through.*
per im′ĕ ter, — *around.*
ther mom′e ter, — *of heat.*
bą̊ rom′e ter, — *of the weight of the air.*
an′e mom′e ter, — *velocity of wind.*
hy drom′e ter, — *velocity of water.*
pe dom′e ter, — *number of steps.*
çy ĕlŏm′e ter, — *revolutions of a wheel.*
ehrŏ nom′e ter, — *time.*

306. WORDS USED IN NATURE STUDY

pet′ą̊l	scī′ŏn	ex′o ġens	rų̄′mi nant
se′pą̊l	an′ther	en′do ġens	mī′grą̊ tŏ ry
pol′len	sta′men	an′nų̄ al	hī′ber nāt ing
pis′til	lĕg′ūme	per en′ni al	ĕal ĕā′rĕ ous
ĕā′lyx	ĕŏ rol′la	de çid′ū ous	her bā′ceous

307. WORDS CONSTRUCTED FROM GREEK ROOTS

-graphy = writing or *description*

lĭ thog′rą̊ phy, — *on stone.*
stĕ nog′ra phy, — *in shorthand.*
pho nog′ra phy, — *by sound.*
pho tog′ra phy, — *by light.*
tĕ leg′ra phy, — *from afar.*
or thog′ra phy, — *correctly.*
bī ŏg′rą̊ phy, — *of a life.*
ġe og′ra phy, — *of the earth.*
tŏ pog′ra phy, — *of a place.*
phўs′ĭ og′ra phy, — *of nature.*
au′tŏ bī og′ra phy, — *of the writer's life.*

308. QUOTATIONS FROM GREEK WRITERS

I affirm that the good is the beautiful. — PLATO.

Truth is the beginning of every good thing. — PLATO.

Prefer loss to dishonest gain; the former vexes you for a time, the latter will bring you lasting remorse. — CHILO.

309. GREEK DERIVATIVES

hudor = water	*dunamis = power*	*onoma = name*
hȳ′drant	dy′na̱ mo	sy̆n′o nym̆
hy dra̱u′lic	dy′na mīte	an′to nym
hy drog′ra̱ phy	dy nam′ics	*pseū*′do nym
hy′drō phō′bi a̱	dy′na gra̱ph	hom′o nym
hy drop′a thy	dy′na mom′e ter	a̱ non′y mous

Direction: Look up the meaning of these words.

310. WORDS USED IN ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

phy̆s′ics	spe çif′ic	a̱ *eo*us′tics
sī′phon̆	grav′i ty	eap′il lă ry
fŭl′erum	ve̊ lŏç′i ty	çen trif′ū ga̱l
me *eh*an′ics	po̊ ros′i ty	çen trip′e ta̱l
mĕ*eh*′an ĭs̱m	in ẽr′ti a (-shĭ a̱)	ex pĕr′ĭ men′ta̱l

311. GREEK DERIVATIVES

phone = sound	*philos = friend*	*autos = self*
phon̆′ie	phĭ los′o phy	a̱u′to gra̱ph
eū′pho ny	phĭ lol′o gy	a̱u tom′a̱ ton̆
sym′pho ny	phil′o pe′na̱	a̱u′to̊ mat′ic
phō′no̊ gra̱ph	phĭ lan′thro py	a̱u′top sy
hom′o phōne	phil′har mon′ic	a̱u ton′o my

312. WORDS OF INTERESTING ETYMOLOGY

om′ni bus, *for all* — Latin joke.

ba̱nk′rupt, *a broken bench*, — the money-changer's bench was broken on his failure.

buck′wheat, *beech-wheat*, — the grains are like *beech* nuts.

reç′i pe, Latin for, *take thou*.

dŏff, literally *do off*.

dŏn, literally *do on*.

dove′tail, *to fasten*, by shaping like a dove's tail spread.

eal′i eo, named for *Calicut*.

cop′per, named for *Cyprus*.

313. Standard Units of the Metric System

mē′ter, the standard *of length*, equal to 39.37 in.

âre, *the unit of surface* = 10 meters square, or 100 square meters.

stēre, *a unit for solids* = a cubic meter.

lĭ′ter, *the unit of capacity, being a cubic decimeter* = 2.113 U. S. pints.

grăm, *the unit of weight* = to the weight of one cubic centimeter of pure water, or 15.432 grains.

314. Latin Prefixes and Decimal Parts

dĕç′ĭ = one tenth	*çĕn′tĭ = one hundredth*	*mil′lĭ = one thousandth*
deç′ĭ me′ter	çen′tĭ me′ter	mil′lĭ me′ter
deç′i lĭ′ter	çen′ti lĭ′ter	mil′li lĭ′ter
deç′i gram	çen′ti gram	mil′li gram

315. Greek Prefixes and Multiples in Metric System

dĕc′à = 10	*hee′to = 100*	*kĭl′o = 1000*	*mўr′ĭ à = 10,000*
dee′a̲ me′ter	hee′to me′ter	kĭl′o me′ter	mўr′ĭ a̲ me′ter
dee′a lĭ′ter	hee′to lĭ′ter	kĭl′o lĭ′ter	mўr′ĭ a lĭ′ter
dee′a gram	hee′to gram	kĭl′o gram	mўr′ĭ a gram
dee′a stēre	hee′to stēre	kĭl′o stēre	mўr′ĭ âre

316. Words used in Elementary Science

bal′a̲nçed	sō̤ no′rous	liq′uĕ fa-e′tion
va-e′ū̆ um	mo men′tum	ŏs′cil lā′tion
pen′dū̆ lum	re ṣult′a̲nt	-eom press′i ble
max′i mum	in′çĭ dençe	e le-e′trĭ fīed
min′i mum	am′plĭ tūde	-eûr′vĭ lin′ē ar
im mĕr′sion	frie′tion a̲l	re-e′tĭ lin′ē ar
per -eus′sion	mō̤ le-e′ū̆ lar	-erўs′ta̲l lĭ za′tion

317. GREEK DERIVATIVES

-logy = science of, discourse on

bī ŏl′ō ġy, — *life.*
*eh*rŏ nol′o ġy, — *dates.*
*e*ŏn̲ *eh*ŏl′o ġy, — *shells.*
ĭ*eh*′thў ol′o ġy, — *fishes.*
ôr′nĭ thŏl′o ġy, — *birds.*
zō̆ ŏl′o ġy, — *living creatures.*
pa̲ thol′o ġy, — *diseases.*
*ps*ȳ *eh*ol′o ġy, — *human soul.*
os′te ol′o ġy, — *the bones.*
min′er ăl′o ġy, — *minerals.*
ġen′e ăl′o ġy, — *family descent.*
me′te o̲r ŏl′o ġy, — *atmospheric phenomenon.*

318. WORDS RELATING TO CIVIL GOVERNMENT

prē′çin̲et
town′ship
suf′fra̲ġe
çit′i zen̲ ship
nat′ū ra̲l īzed
ju̲ dĭ′cia̲l
mū̆ niç′i pa̲l
ma̲ġ′is te′ri a̲l
ex̲ e*e*′ū tĭ*ve*
leġ′is lă̲ tĭ*ve*
tax a′tion
priv′i leġ ĕs̲
im mū′ni tĭes̲
*e*ôr′po ra′tion
ad min′is trā′tion

319. NAMES OF CIVIL OFFICERS

shĕr′iff
bā̆l′iff
jus′tiç es̲
a̲l′der ma̲n
*e*oun′çil ma̲n
as ses′sŏr
re *e*ôrd′er
trĕ*as*̲′ur er
in spe*e*′tŏr
*e*ôn′sta̲ ble
ma̲ġ′is tră̲te
pros′e *e*ū tŏr
sū′per vī′s̲ŏr
*e*om mis′sion er
*e*omp trōl′ler (*e*on-)

320. FORMS OF GOVERNMENT, AND OFFICERS

re pub′lic
mŏn′a̲r*eh* y
the ŏ*e*′ra̲ çy
de mo*e*′ra çy
ăr′is to*e*′ra çy
en′voy
*e*on′sul
min′is ter
pres̲′i dent
*e*ŏn̲′gress ma̲n

Cabinet — Secretary of

War, State, Navy,
Treasury, Interior,
Commerce, Agriculture.
At tor′ney-General
Post′mas ter-General

321. WORDS USED IN THE COURTS

¢ode	sen′tençe	de mûr′rer	¢us tō′di a̤n
*w*rit	¢om mūte′	chản′çer y	req′uĭ ṣĭ′tion
stat′ût*e*	ac quit′ta̤l	chản′çel lŏr	a¢′cŭ ṣā′tion
plain′tiff	man dā′mus	sŭr′rō gāte	mis′de mē*a*n′ŏr
eq′uĭ ty	in jun¢′tion	ôr′di na̤nçe	a¢ *k*nŏ*w*l′ĕdġ me̤nt

322. NOUNS USED ONLY IN ONE NUMBER

Plural	*Plural*	*Plural*	*Singular*
ash′ĕṣ	an′na̤lṣ	trou′ṣerṣ	news
as′sets	bit′terṣ	ō′ver a̤llṣ	eth′ics
ti′dingṣ	är′¢hīveṣ	nup′tia̤lṣ	phŷṣ′ics
ves′perṣ	tweez′erṣ	¢ŏm′pa̤ss ĕṣ	mŏ lăs′seṣ
mat′ins	sc*i*ṣ′*s*õrṣ	ob′se quĭeṣ	pol′i tics

323. SUFFIXES DISTINGUISHING THE DOER AND RECEIVER

pay′er	pay ee′	em ploy′er	em′ploy ee′
dō′no̤r	do nee′	as sī*g*n′er	as′sĭ*g*n ee′
les′sŏr	les see′	¢on sī*g*n′ŏr	¢on′sĭ*g*n ee′
grảnt′o̤r	grản tee′	môr*t*′gă ġôr′	môr*t*′gă ġee′
le gā′tŏr	leg a tee′	gu*a*̆r′a̤n tôr′	nom′ĭ nee′

Note: *-er* or *-or* indicate *the doer*, and *-ee the receiver.*

324. DERIVATIVES WITH **ck**

zĭn̤cked	mim′i̤ck er	col′ick y	rol′lick ing
pic′nicked	mim′ick ing	frol′ick ing	pic′nick er
frol′icked	traf′fick er	phŷṣ′icked	pic′nick ing
traf′ficked	traf′fick ing	phŷṣ′ick ing	biv′ouăcked
mim′icked	shel lacked′	*phth*ĭṣ′ick y	biv′ouăck ing

Note: *k* is inserted in derivatives to indicate the pronunciation, since *c* before *e*, *i*, or *y* has the sound of *s*.

325. WORDS USED IN BUSINESS

frăn̲e	*th*ä'ler	green'backs	re sō*ur*ç'ĕs̲
lĭ'e̲n	gu*ĭ*n'ea (-ĭ)	e*ŭ*r'ren çy	re mit'ta̲nçe
lād'ing	job'ber	spē'cie (-shĭ)	e*o*n sī*gn*'me̲nt
sū'ing	in'voice	păr'i ty	ma tū'rĭ ty
sûr'plus	dun'ning	def'i çit	e*o*l lat'er a̲l

326. WORDS USED IN BUSINESS

as sess'	reck'*o*n	boy'eott	sy̆n'di eate
re bate'	ven dūe'	ga̲ zĕtte'	g*ua*ăr'an ty
de mīs̲e'	sun'drĭe̲s̲	lär'çe ny	con çes'sion
con çēde'	s*eh*ĕd'ûle	tel'e gram	lū'era̲ tĭ*ve*
en grōss'	dis bûrse'	prō spĕe'tus	in'ven to ry

327. ARTICLES OF COMMERCE

jē*a*ns̲	era̲ vat'	păr'a sŏl	gaz'et teer'
ros̲'ĭn	ăs'phălt	ho'sier y	çhĭf'fō n*ie*r'
glu̲'eōse	çe̊ ment'	eas'sĭ mere	e le*e*'tro tȳpe
e*h*rō'mō	sôr'g*h*um	eŏch'i neal	re fri*g*'er ā'tōr
ear tōōn'	mat'ting	sas'sa̲ fras	con fe*e*'tion er y

328. TERMS RELATING TO BUSINESS

ac eru̲ed'	sol've̲n çy	com mod'i tĭe̲s̲
ū's̲ū ry (-zhū-)	eo pärt'ner	av'*oi*r du pois̲'
flu*e*'tū ate	e*o*n ve*y*'ançe	dis erep'a̲n çy
stim'u late	a*e* çept'ançe	dĭ re*e*'to ry
spu'ri ous	fin'an çi*ē*r'	con'fi den'tial
lĭq'uĭ date	de făl'eate	ne go'ti a̲ ble (-shĭ-)
quit'claim	de fa̲*u*lt'er	ex tra*ô*r'dĭ nă ry

329. WORDS USED IN BUSINESS

tell'er	pẽr'jů ry	re mū'ner ate
vouch'er	wạr'rạn ty	con sol'i date
prō'çeeds	ȼal'ȼu late	dis ȼrĭm'i nate
tăr'iff	pros'e ȼūte	mo nŏp'o lize
ȼus'tȯm er	re'im bûrse'	ac ȼom'mo date
punȼ' tů al	ex'e ȼu'tion	ad min'is tra'tŏr

330. WORDS USED IN BUSINESS

ex pĕnse'	fĭ nan'cial (-shạl)	pro prī'e tŏr
ap prāiṣe'	sub stan'tial	pe ȼū'nĭ ȃ ry
state'ment	ȼrė̇ den'tial	pro fĭ'cien çy
at tach'ment	sta tis'tiȼs	ȼŏr're spond'ençe
al low'ançe	ex changė'a blȼ	lī'a bil'i tĭȼṣ
in frĭngė'ment	in dem'nĭ fy	com mu'ni cate

331. SUFFIXES **-able** AND **-ible**

miṣ'er a ble	ạ vail'a ble	ad mis'si ble
praȼ'ti ȼạ ble	wạr'rạnt a ble	con tempt'i ble
rep'ů tạ ble	dis pen'sạ ble	os ten'si ble
mal'le a ble	in im'i ta ble	ȼon vẽrt'i ble
dis'pu ta ble	in ȼŏr'ri ġĭ ble	in vin'çĭ ble

332. MEANING DISTINGUISHED BY ACCENT

con'vẽrt / con vẽrt'	in'stinct / in stinct'	fre'quẹnt / fre quĕnt'
con'crete / con crete'	com'pound / com pound'	con sum'mȧte / con'sum māte

Direction: Pronounce each word, give its part of speech, and use it in a sentence.

SPECIAL EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION

333. Duplicated Consonants in Succeeding Syllables

vel′lum	but′ter y	am mō′nĭ ạ
son′net	ĕăr′rĭ ȯn	ċom mem′ọ̈ rate
saf′frȯn	băr′ris ter	ċom mend′ạ ble
ren′net	bin′nạ ċle	ċom men′sụ rate
ċor rōde′	sup′pŭ rate	ċom′men tă ry
but′tress	gu͟il′lọ̈ tïne′	in′flam mā′tion
ċlăp′bōard	des′ic ċate	ċon′stel lā′tion
(*or* klăb′ȯrd)	flum′mer y	im′mạ tē′rĭ ạl

Direction: Note that each *duplicated* consonant represents but one sound.

334. Words with Consonant Markings

ĕăr′ĕt	brȯn̲′*eh*ō	pres tige′ (-tēzh′)	re s̰ȯlve′
ĕăr′ạt	ċan̲′ker	ves′tĭġe	dis pōs̰e′
ċon çīse′	ăn̲′guĭsh	ḗ mẽrġe′	ex̱ *h*ôrt′
jo*e*′und	jun̲*e*′tu͟re	dĭ vẽrġe′	ex̱ *h*ạus′tĭve
ċā′pọn	lĭn̲′guĭst	hĕ*a*th′er	ex̱ ĕmp′tion
du*e*′ạt	su*e* çĭn̲*e*t′	fōrth′wĭth′	dis̰ cẽrn′

335. Words containing Silent Letters

*k*nāve	be nī*g*n′	kẽr′chĭef	r*h*ĕt′ọ̈ ri*e*
*k*năck	ċon dī*g*n′	ċȯn′du͟it	sў́n′a gŏg*ue*
*k*nōll	ċon dĕm*n*′	dŭ*dg*′ėon	hem′*g*r r*h*ăġe
vōg*ue*	in ve*igh*′	stûr′ġeȯn	lam′bre qu͟ĭn·
th*ȳ*me	a*r* rā*ig*n′	rīme′ster	ex chĕq′*u*ẽr
strĕ*t*ch	a*s* su*ā*ġe′	grọ̈ tĕsq*ue*′	es ċu*t*ch′eȯn
*ps*hạw	hạ̈ răng*ue*′	in vē*i*′gle	ċō′ạ̈ lĕsc*e*′
s*e*oûrġe	boûr ġeois′	un w*ie*ld′y	ċȯn′vạ̈ lĕsc*e*′

336. Long Vowels ending Accented Syllables

pā′thŏs	ạ trō′cious	sī′ne ċūre
grā′tĭs	pre ċō′cious	lē′ni ẹn çy
glăm′ŏur	ċạ pā′cious	dė̄ mō′ni aċe
plā′ċạ ble	tė̄ nā′cious	rė̄ mē′di ạl
sā′li ẹnt	rạ pā′cious	trạ ġē′di ạn
ar ċā′num	vō̤ rā′cious	ċon nū′bi ạl
dė̄ ċō′roụs	ig′nō̤ rā′mus	ạ mē′nạ ble
men dā′cious	ul′ti mā′tum	ab stē′mi ous

337. Short Vowels in Accented Syllables

bĕr′y̆l	ċạ rŏt′id	săċ′ra ment
ĕp′ŏċh	bär′ băr′ie	as pĕr′i ty
hĕr′e sy	mĕṣ mĕr′ie	ex pĕr′i ment
dĕr′e liet	dis ċrĕ′tion	at′mos phĕr′ie
ĕr′ụ dīte	prŏp′a gāte	py̆ răm′i dạl
dĕf′ĭ nĭte	prĕj′ŭ dĭçe	ċạl lĭg′rạ phy̆ (*or* ċạ-)
tĕl′ė̆ sċōpe	frĭv′ō̤ loụs	ty̆ pŏg′ra phy̆
sy̆m′mė̆ try̆	quĕr′ụ lous	ċạ mĕl′ō̤ pärd

338. Words to be Carefully Discriminated

aċe çept′	ex çept′	çĕl′ĕr y	săl′ạ ry
săt′ĭre	săt′y̆r	fôr′mĕr ly	fôr′mạl ly
tĭ′tle	tĭt′tle	ċon′fĭ dẹnt	ċon′fĭ dạnt′
stăt′ūe	stat′ūre	pe tĭ′tion	pär tĭ′tion
bā′bẹl	băb′ble	ạl lū′ṣion	ĭl lū′ṣion
pil′lạr	pil′lōw	pop′ŭ loụs	pop′ŭ lăçe
spē′cie (-shĭ)	spē′cies (-shēz)	ċom′plĭ mẹnt	ċom′plė̆ mẹnt
ġē′nus	ġēn′ius	ĕm′i grạnt	ĭm′mĭ grạnt

339. LONG VOWELS IN LAST SYLLABLES

bō′vīne	an′ō dȳne	lem′ȯn ādē′
fē′line	an′ą̄ lȳze	dom′ĭ neer′
lē′ō nine	ag′grē gāte	erē′ō sōte
ăth′lete	ag′grą̄ vate	las′si tūde
chil′blāin	em′ą̄ nate	vĭ çĭs′sĭ tūde
sū′ĭ çīde	fŭl′mĭ nate	pan′tō mīme
eus′pĭ dōr	suf′fō eate	val′en tīne
sep′ą̄ rāte	un′dū late	quar′an tine

340. SOUNDS OF **i** IN LAST SYLLABLES

Ăl′pĭne	an′ĭ lĭne	Phĭl′ip pĭnes
chal′ĭçe	aq′uĭ lĭne	but′ter ine
ben′zĭne	gas′ō line	in ter′stĭçe
des′tĭne	av′ą̄ rĭçe	elan des′tĭne
du-e′tĭle	dom′ĭ çĭle	au′tō mō′bĭle
brō′mīde	neg′ą̄ tĭve	lō′eō mō′bĭle
ehlō′rīde	in′fan tīle	in dĕf′ĭ nite
môr′phĭne	eo′eą̄ ĭne	fĭg′ūr ą̄ tĭve

341. WORDS CONTAINING THE SOUNDS OF **ū** AND **u̇**

lūre	dū′plĕx	dū′bĭ ous	lū′dĭ erous
lūte	dū′rĕss	dū′tē ous	lū′brĭ eāte
ew′er (ū′-)	dĭ lūte′	lū′ną̄ tie	eū′lō gīze
ex ūde′	ad dūçe′	lū′çĭ fer	eū′eum ber
in ūre′	dē dūçe′	ē lu̇′sĭve	in′stĭ tūte
im būe′	ob tūse′	ju̇′bĭ lant	eon dū′çĭve
en sūe′	hĭr′sūte	ex elu̇′sĭve	eol lū′sion
e lūde′	lūke′wąrm′	in elu̇′sĭve	in tū′ĭ tĭve

Direction: Do not give **ū** the sound of **o͞o**.

342. WORDS WITH THE SOUND OF "ITALIAN **a**"

gäp*e*	be ~~e~~ä*l*m′	cär′trĭ*dg*e	pa̲ lä′ver
quä*l*m	em bä*l*m′	tär′la̲ ta̲n	pan′ŏ rä′ma̲
zo̲*u* äve′	läu*n*′drў	çhär′la̲ ta̲n	prom′ē näde′
pla̲ ~~e~~ärd′	jäu*n*′dĭçe	är′ma̲ tu̲re	mär′çhi*o*n ess
pär q*ue*t′	lär′bō*a*rd	phär′ma̲ çy	kin′der gär′te̲n

343. WORDS WITH THE SOUND OF "BROAD **a**" = **ô**

spa̲*w*n	lăn′da̲*u*	a̲ va̲*u*nt′	ep′a̲*u* let
thra̲ll	çen′ta̲*u*r	a̲ thwa̲rt′	a̲*u*′tŏ ~~e~~rat
ex̲ a̲lt′	ba̲*u*′ble	ap pla̲*u*d′	pa̲*u*′çĭ ty
ba̲ sa̲lt′	ôr′gĭe̲s	ap pla̲u̲se′	na̲*u*′ti lus
pa̲ pa̲*w*′	môr′bid	a̲*u*s tēre′	pôr′phy ry

Direction: Do not shorten "broad **a**" or "broad **o**" to the sound of "short **o**."

344. SOUNDS OF **o** IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES

flŏr′ĭd	r*h*ŏmb	ŏb′sŏ lēte	dŏl′ŏr o̲u̲s
flŏr′in	sŏl′der	prŏd′i ġy	~~e~~*h*ŏl′er ie
sŏr′re̲l	~~e~~a̲ lŏr′ie	ŏr′i fĭçe	~~e~~*h*ŏr′is ter
gŏs′sip	en seŏnçe′	serŏf′ū la̲	prŏ bŏs′cis
hŏm′ăġe	~~e~~rŏss′-eyed	sў̆n ŏp′sĭs	frŏn′tĭs pieçe

Direction: Do not make "short **o**" an equivalent of "broad **a**" or "broad **o**."

345. PRONOUNCING REVIEW

The fall of Manila marks an epoch in the history of the Philippines. Some automobiles are operated with gasoline. Benzine, creosote, and aniline dyes are sold by druggists. Almonds and apricots from the oasis were served for dessert.

346. LONG VOWELS IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES

dā′tą	vī′nous	Ą dō′nis	ī′sȯ therm
bās′ie	sē′nīle	ar mā′dą	ē′quą ble
pē′nąl	*eh*lō′rąl	tī ā′rą	ē′quĭ poise
sē′quęl	sé′ą lēne′	ȯ mē′gą	tė nā′cious
fē′tĭsh (*or* çh)	ob sçēne′	pą nä′dą	pan thē′ŏn
ō′gle	eruṳ sādé′	ple bē′iąn	strą tē′gie
ō′ṣiĕr	e*u*r tā*i*l′	nī′hil ist	re quīt′ąl
ō′krą	ȯ pāq*ue*′	ī′sȯ lāte	sub sīd′ençe

347. SHORT VOWELS IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES

ŏf′fąl	tĕp′ĭd	nŭg′get	vŏl′a tĭle
văs′sąl	fĕt′id	prĕt′zel (-sęl)	ŏr′ĭ ṣȯn
nĕe′tąr	pŏl′ўp	pŭn′gęnt	săe′rĭ lĕge
pĕl′let	nŏm′ąd	wĕap′ȯn	sŏph′ĭst rў
wĭz′en	stŏl′id	săn′guĭne	păr′a dĭgm
vĭs′cid	tĭn′sęl	sĭl′ĭ eą	Phăr′ĭ see
shĕk′el	tĕn′ȯn	sĭb′i ląnt	mĕt′a phŏr
tĕt′ter	tĕth′er	sĭn′is ter	rĕe′om pĕnse

348. OBSCURE SHORT **a** OR **e** IN LAST SYLLABLES

bī′ąs	elī′ent	tĕm′pȯ rąl
fru′gąl	āil′ment	eon′jụ gąl
sean′dąl	neg′lĭ gent	pet′ụ ląnt
pe rus′ąl	def′ēr ençe	rė pug′nąnt
rem′nąnt	pes′tĭ lençe	in elem′ent
tol′er ąnt	ret′ĭ çent	re çip′i ent
ăr′rȯ gąnt	tour′ną ment	be nef′i çent
sem′blançe	ąd jā′çent	e quĭv′ą lent
main′te nançe	ĭr′ĭ dĕs′cent	ĕr′y sip′ė las

349. WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES

ăx′ĭ ȯm	prē′mĭ ẽr	lĭn′ė̆ ą̆ġe	e̊om plĕx′ion
rā′pĭ ẽr	e̊ăs̱′ū a̲l	ĭm′ą̆ġe rў	ob nŏx′ious
ĕm′ẽr ў	nū′e̊lė̆ us	ple bē′i̲a̲n	ė̆ grē′ġious
sĕs′a̲ mė̆	făb′ū lous	dĕs′uė̆ tūde	ė̆ mŏl′li̲e̲nt
vĭt′rĭ ȯl	ăm′ō rous	stū̆ pĕn′dous	gri̲ē̆v′ous lў

Direction: Pronounce these words in *three* syllables.

350. WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES

rė̆ gā′lĭ a̲	ā′pĭ ą̆ ry	stĕr′ė̆ ō tўpe
hў′ġĭ ĕn′ie	a̲ pē′rĭ e̲nt	stĕr′ė̆ ō sēope
hў′mė̆ nē′a̲l	dė̆ lĭr′ĭ ous	vā′rĭ ė̆ gāte
ex tem′pō rė̆	as phўx′ĭ a̲	e̊on spĭe′ū ous
dī ŏç′ė̆ sa̲n	am bĭg′ū ous	prō mĭs′eū ous
dĭph thē′rĭ a̲	am phĭb′ĭ ous	vō lŭp′tū ous

Direction: Do not shorten these into words of *three* syllables.

351. WORDS IN WHICH **ci** AND **ti** EQUAL **sh** OR **shĭ**

fā′cia̲l	fa̲ çē′tious	ė̆ mā′cĭ āte
glā′cia̲l	tĕr′tĭ ą̆ ry	ė̆ nŭn′cĭ āte
fă e′tious	in ĭ′tĭ āte	ex pā′tĭ āte
vĭ′cious	of fĭ′cĭ āte	pro pĭ′tĭ āte
vĭ′tĭ āte	ap prē′cĭ āte	ex e̊ru̲′cĭ āte

352. WORDS TO BE CAREFULLY DISCRIMINATED

mis′sa̲l	mis′sĭle	in′ter çēde′	sū′per sēde′
pal′let	pal′ette	prŏph′ė̆ çў	prŏph′ė̆ sў
ex çeed′	re çēde′	prė̆ s̱ĕnt′me̲nt	pre sen′tĭ ment
sue çeed′	se çēde′	lĭn′i me̲nt	lĭn′ė̆ a̲ me̲nt
pro çeed′	pre çēde′	re spĕe̊t′ful lў	re spĕ e′tĭve lў

SPECIAL EXERCISES IN ACCENTUATION

353. WORDS OFTEN INCORRECTLY ACCENTED

ăb′ject	ôr′*ches*′tral	ăl′a bas ter
ĕx′tant	*ch*ĭv′al ric	ăd′jĕc tĭve ly
ĭn′nate	*ch*ĭv′al rous	*cr*ĕm′a tō ry
pûr′*lieū*	*cŏ*m′mŭ nist	*cŏ*m′pa ra ble
*cŏ*n′trīte	*cŏ*m′mŭ nism	*cŏ*n′tū mĕ ly
*că*m′phēne	*cŏ*n′flu ençe	*cŏ*n′tū ma cy
ăr′bū tus	*cŏ*g′ni zançe	pĕr′emp tō ry
*clĕ*m′a tis	ôr′thō ĕ pў	māy′or al ty

354. WORDS OFTEN INCORRECTLY ACCENTED

a dĕpt′	ŏr nāte′	*cō* rō′na	in quīr′ў
ca băl′	tra pēze′	*cū* rā′tŏr	pў rī′tēs
cur tāil′	gar rōte′	a *cū*′mĕn	sў rĭn′ga
cŏn′tour	rē *clu*se′	bĭ tū′men	*cō* lŏs′sus
dĭ văn′	rē *cō*urse′	ăl bū′mĕn	băl mŏr′al
dĭ vest′	ab struse′	an chō′vў	ĕn′ĕr vāte
la pĕl′	as tūte′	çē răm′ic	*con* dō′lençe
rē lāy′	de fŭnct′	*chĭ* mē′ra	ap pĕl′late

355. PRIMARY ACCENT ON THIRD SYLLABLES

băr′rĭ *cād*e′	dis′*con* çert′	ăl′tĕr nā′tion
sĕr′ē nāde′	ef′fĕr vĕsce′	mĕn′in gī′tis
păl′ĭ sāde′	păt′ent ee′	in′dē *cō*′rous
cŏl′on nāde′	măn′ga nēse′	de*c*′lĭ nā′tion
bŭ*c*′ca neer′	păl′an quïn′	def′a mā′tion
rep′ar tee′	dis′*com* mōde′	del′ē tē′ri ous
im′por tūne′	*cō*′a*d* ju′tŏr	dē′mō nī′a cal
op′por tūne′	çў′*clō* pē′an	hō′mē ŏp′a thy

356. WORDS OFTEN INCORRECTLY ACCENTED

ā'lĭ ạs	lō'eāt ĕd	eạl lī'ō pė
ăl'ạ mōde'	vạ gā'ry	zŏ dī'ạ eạl
bĕl'lĭ eōse	ạ zā'lė ạ	mạ nī'ạ eạl
eôr'dụ roy'	eŏg nō'mĕn	är tĭf'ĭ çer
eăv'ạl eāde'	plė thŏr'ie	in eŏm'pạ rạ ble
ĕx'tĭr pāte	chim păn'zee	in sū'per ạ ble
ăg'gran dīze	quĭn tĕs'sençe	in dĭs'sŏ lū ble
eŏn'tĕm plāte	dė mŏn'strạ ble	in dĭs'pū tạ ble

357. WORDS OFTEN INCORRECTLY PRONOUNCED

ăl'eōve	ăl'tĕr nāte	eạ tăl'pạ
fŭl'some	ăl'tĕr eāte	de çī'sĭve
dough'tў	ăpt'ĭ tūde	il lŭs'trāt ĕd
ġĕr'und	ĕq'uĭ pāġe	il lŭs'trạ tōr
heĭ'nous	brĭg'an tĭne	ē'quạ nĭm'i ty
lĭn'guạl	frăt'ĕr nīze	ĭr rė fūt'ạ ble
lōath'some	ĭn'tĕr ĕst ĭng	ĭr rĕp'ạ rạ ble
lĭthe'some	ē'eŏ nŏm'ies	in eŏn'gru ous

Direction: Note carefully the vowel sounds and accent.

358. WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

ăd'ĭ pōse	ĕx'ĕm plạ rў	tė lĕg'rạ phĕr
çĕl'lŭ loid	lăm'en tạ ble	in ĕx'ŏ rạ ble
lē'nĭ ençe	fôr'mĭ dạ ble	in ĕx'trĭ eạ ble
dĕs'ig nāte	ē'men dā'tion	in tĕr'mĭ nạ ble
păr'af fĭn	dep'rĭ vā'tion	in hŏs'pĭ tạ ble
rĕp'ạ rạ ble	de'tes tā'tion	hō'mŏ ġē'ne ous
prĕf'ĕr ạ ble	in'ter lŏe'ŭ tōr	ep'ĭ zŏ ŏt'ie
eŏn'sĕr vā'tōr	in'dĭ eạ tŏ rў	ō'lė ŏ mär'gạ rine

359. SPELLING AND PRONOUNCING TEST

blous*e*	pȳ′thŏn	dė̇ mīs*e*′	pär′ti s*a*n
slou*gh*	pĭ′qu*a*nt	dĭ vŭlġ*e*′	păr′ox ȳs*m*
*sch*ĭs*m*	vīs′*e*ount	suf fūs*e*′	prē′scĭ *e*nt
*ti*ērç*e*	mŭr′r*a*ĭn	brā′ziēr (*or* -s*i*ēr)	sȳn′the sis
fō′lĭ ō	mȯn′grel	mȳr′ĭ *a*d	tăl′is m*a*n
mē′nĭ *a*l	pŭnch′*e*on	mĭr′*a* *e*l*e*	rĕs′ȯ n*a*nç*e*
pæ′*a*n (pē′-)	rė̇ sc*i*nd′	dȳ′n*a*s ty	rā*i*l′ler y
sough (sŭf)	ŏb′lȯ quȳ	*e*ŏr′rĭ dôr	ne*u* răl′ġĭ *a*

360. SPELLING AND PRONOUNCING TEST

a be*y*′*a*nç*e*	păr′*a* lȳz*e*	*a* pŏs′t*a* sy
ā*i* lăn′thus (*or* -tus)	ŏs′*c*il lāt*e*	hȳ pŏ*e*′rĭ sy
per sĭm′mȯn	văç′il lāt*e*	an tĭç′ĭ pāt*e*
tȯ bŏg′g*a*n	sûr′çĭ*n* gl*e*	an′tĭ sĕp′tic
*e*ō′in çīd*e*′	să*e*′*ch**a* rĭn*e*	pre çĭp′ĭ to*u*s
*e*ŏn′dė̇ sc*e*nd′	frăn*k*′in çĕns*e*	*a* mēl′iȯ rāt*e*
drȯm′ė̇ dă ry	ŏm nĭs′*ci**e*nç*e* (-nĭsh′-)	pĭ*e*′*c**a* lĭl′lĭ
ĭr′ĭ dĕs′*c*ent	in dĭġ′ė̇ no*u*s	sī′mul tā′nė̇ *o*us

361. PROPER NAMES OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

*C*ăl′ā*is*	O rī′on	Rōo′sē vĕlt
Sĕv′ĭll*e*	Nĕm′ė̇ sis	Dī′az (dē′äs)
Hĕm′*a*nș	Păl′ĕs tīn*e*	Thiers (tyâr)
*C*ōl*e*′rĭd*ġe*	*Ch*ăl dē′*a*n	Lou bet′ (lōō bĕ′)
Mŏș′lem	Mĭ*eh*′*a*el mȧs	Goe′the (gû′tē)
Bụd′*dh*ĭs*m*	Port Sä ïd′	Vĕn′e zue′la (-zwē′lȧ)
Bĕd′*o*u ĭn	Păn′*a* mä′	Pall-Mall′ (păl mĕl′)
Ple′ia des (plē′y*a* dēz)	Păr′*a* guā*y*	Bue′nos Ai′res (bwā′nōs ī′rās)
	Chï′l*e*	

SPECIAL EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION

362. WORDS OF FOREIGN ORIGIN

ą̂ dō′bĕ	bo͞u′lĕ värd	sȧ′chet′ (-shā′)
sĭ ĕs′tą̂	çhȧ′peau′ (-pō′)	bal′let′ (bȧl′ā′)
fi ȧs′eō	tro͞us′seau′ (-sō′)	sō͟o′brĭ′quet′ (-kā′)
fies′ta (fyĕs′tä)	vaude′vĭlle (vōd′-)	nĕg′lĭ gee′ (-zhā′)
fi nä′le	mĕn′ū	mï rage′ (-räzh′)
pä drō′ne	cō′gnac (-nyȧk)	mė̄ năġ′ĕr ĭe
măt′ą̂ dōr (*or* -dōre)	bo͞u′illon′ (-yôn′)	cor tège (kôr′tĕzh′)
im brō′glio (-brōl′yō)	bo͞u′doir′ (-dwär)	ré gime (rā′zhēm′)

363. WORDS OF FOREIGN ORIGIN

sôr′tiē	eō′tē rĭe	sé ance (sā′äns)
eą̂ närd′	ex′pō′sé′ (-zā′)	cui sine (kwē zēn′)
çhăp′ĕr ōn	mĕm′oir (-wŏr)	en core (äṉ kōr′)
sĭl′*ho͞u* ĕtte′	rĕs̱′ĕr voir (-vwôr)	en nui (äṉ nwē′)
sŏl′ĭ tâ*ire*′	ăp′rō pōs′	en trée (äṉ′trā′)
so͞u′vē nïr′	é clat′ (ā′klä′)	vi gnette (vĭn yĕt′)
ȧt′tȧ′ché′ (-shā′)	sȧ′vant′ (-väṉ′)	dĭs′*h*ą̂ bïlle′ (*or* dĕs̱-)
ré su mé (rā′zu′mā′)	säng′-froid′ (-frwä′)	chauf feur (shō′fûr′)

364. A PRONOUNCING TEST

Roosevelt, Loubet, and Diaz were Presidents during the first decade of the twentieth century.

A doughty communist delivered an address before the lyceum, during which he indulged in much piquant raillery at the expense of his opponent.

Neither butterine nor oleomargarine is served in this restaurant. Our menu is preferable.

365. French Expressions and their Meanings

au revoir (ō′ rĕ vwȧr′), *till we meet again.*
bôn′ tôn′, *good style.*
bôn′ mōt′, *a jest.*
belles-lĕt′tres, *polite or elegant literature.*
carte blanche, *full permission.*
comme il faut (kȯ′mēl′fō′), *as it should be.*
coup d'état (kōō dā′tä′), *a stroke of policy.*
en masse (än′ mȧs′), *in a body.*
en route (än′ rōōt′), *on the way.*
billet-doux′ (bĭl′ĕ dōō′), *a note, or love letter.*
faux pas (fō′ pä′), *a false step.*
Honi soit qui mal y pense (ō′nĕ swä kĕ mȧl ĕ päns′), *Evil to him that evil thinks.*
on dit (ôn dē′), *they say.*
nom de plume (nôn′ dē plum′), *a literary title.*
qui vive (kē vēv′), *alert.*
garage (gȧ′räzh′), *an automobile station.*
répertoire (rā′pĕr′twär′), *a list of pieces or parts.*
tête-à-tête (tāt′ ȧ tāt′), *a private conversation.*
vis-à-vis (vē′ zȧ vē′), *face to face.*

366. Latin Expressions and their Meanings

ăd in fī′nĭ tum, *to infinity.*
ad lib′ĭ tum, *at one's pleasure.*
bō′nȧ fī′dē, *in good faith.*
cŏm′pŏs mĕn′tis, *of sound mind.*
dē fȧc′tō, *in reality.*
dē jū′rē, *by right.*
ē plū′rĭ bŭs ū′num, *one from many.*
ĕx′ of fī′cĭ ō (-fĭsh′ĭ ō), *by virtue of office.*
ĕx pär′tē, *on one side.*
in stā′tū quō, *in the former state.*
in tō′tō, *wholly.*
in me mō′ri am, *in memory of.*
mō′dus ŏ pē ran′dī, *mode of operating.*
nē plŭs ŭl′trȧ, *nothing beyond.*
pĕr ăn′num, *by the year.*
per dī′em, *by the day.*
prō ĕt cŏn, *for and against.*
quĭd prō quō, *an equivalent.*
sī′nē dī′ē, *without day.*
vī′vȧ vō′cē, *orally.*
vī′ȧ, *by way of.*
vĕr′sus, *against.*
fī′nĭs, *an end.*

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